

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

January, 1945

Periodical WK



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FOR 1945

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American Bee Journal

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

January, 1945 Vol. LXXXV, No. 1

Editors: G. H. Cale, Frank C. Pellett,
M. G. Dadant, J. C. Dadant

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JANUARY, 1945

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Booster packages (queenless) deduct price of queens.

Thanks for all past favors; we deem it a privilege to have served you.

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Macon, Mississippi



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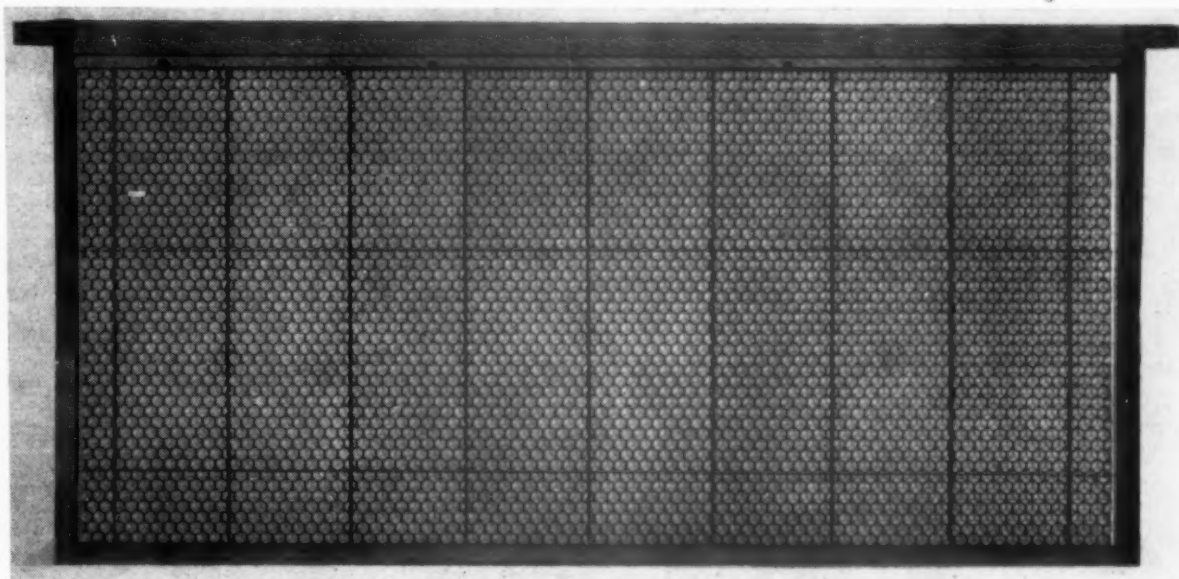
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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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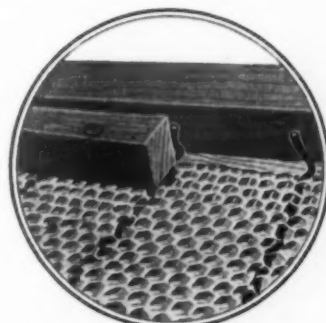
Many of you newer beekeepers have not used Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation. For one reason or another, there are many older ones too who have not tried it. Likely you have been intending to see what it will do for you, but you just haven't done it. Well, here's how. If you have not used it, send us your name and address, including 15 cents to cover the cost of wrapping and postage and we will send you, without charge, a full sheet of Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation, properly assembled in a regular Lewis frame. You can give it to your bees, at the first opportunity. They will tell you how good it is.

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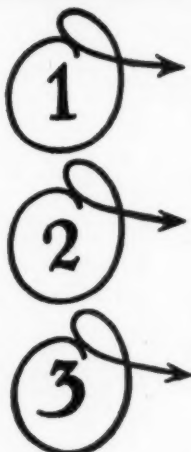
This photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 6,000 nuclei

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2-Lb. with queen\$4.00
 3-Lb. with queen5.00
 Extra queens, each1.25

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2. **OUR PACKAGE BEES** are bred to satisfy the man who wants the best; young, uniform and full of pep. We have been shipping many years and we know how.

3. **OUR POLICY** is to make every customer satisfied, regardless of the size of the order. Built on a policy of **QUALITY** and **SERVICE**, our business grows steadily, year by year.

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QUALITY at LOW COST
 Look For This Sign

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Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot
Carton of 16 5-gal Cans			\$5.40

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For your orders. Booking fast for 1945.

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

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The Victor Apiaries
 WEST COLUMBIA, TEXAS

For Better Beekeeping
 Use

**DADANT'S
 FOUNDATION**

FIRST CHOICE of EXPERT BEEKEEPERS

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GREETINGS 1945

We are practically booked to capacity on Package Bees for 1945. If weather conditions are favorable we may be able to handle a few more orders, but won't be able to tell about this until March.

We should be able to handle promptly any queen orders after June 1st.

You may be sure that we will do all we can to get out every package and queen possible, consistent with quality.

ITALIANS

PRICES Through May 20th

CAUCASIANS

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1-24	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$5.10	\$6.20	\$7.30
25-99	1.15	3.75	4.80	5.85	6.90
100 up	1.05	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50

For queenless packages deduct price of queen

THE STOVER APIARIES
MAYHEW, MISSISSIPPI

Beekeepers, Notice!

My address which has recently been changed to GORDON, ALABAMA, will be changed back to OPP, ALABAMA, as I am to be inducted into military service shortly.

My business will be managed by my father until I return from service. My father has had experience in the business and will be assisted by my brother who has had 12 years' commercial experience in the package bee and queen business.

We thank you for your trade for the past 12 years and your future business will be appreciated.

See other ad in this issue for our prices.

B. A. ANDERSON
OPP, ALABAMA

Red Stick Apiaries & Co.

Package Bees--Queens

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AS COMMERCIAL QUEEN BREEDERS.

OLDEST COMBLESS PACKAGE BEE SHIPPERS IN LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL PRIORITY TO RETURNED VETERANS WITH EMPTY EQUIPMENT.

OPEN FOR 1945 BOOKING
ITALIAN STOCK—RESISTANT STOCK
YOUR CHOICE

One 2-Lb. package with queen	\$3.50
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Extra Queens	1.25

Contract your order early

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Red Stick Apiaries & Co.

Main Office, 125 Lessard St.

Donaldsonville, Louisiana

Telegraph, Western Union

For Customers Only

A GAIN we are in the undesirable position of not being able to fill orders for wooden goods except from former customers. Restrictions imposed by the War Production Board will limit us greatly in the manufacture of bee supplies, indicating the great need for lumber to supply our troops.

This limitation does not now apply to bee comb foundation. Whether or not it will apply to other items will depend in part upon supplies of material and the manpower to work them. Every effort will be made to fill orders, but due to the short supply we may have to reduce shipments to any one individual in order to equitably distribute the supply available.

A large stock of comb honey cartons and glass jars (particularly in the 5-pound size) is available. Smokers and veils are in fair supply. Send us your list of needs and we will gladly tell you what we can ship. Never before in the history of this company have we been forced to make such an announcement. How early in 1945 relief may come is problematical.

However, we know you will bear with us if such restrictions imposed by government agencies will help in saving a single life or shortening the war even one day. We can sympathize with you who have sons or daughters in the service. A total of 63 of our employees are now in the armed services of U. S. A.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN



What is the Future of Honey Marketing?

IF the ruinous low prices that prevailed before the war should return when this war is over, the beekeepers may themselves take a share of the responsibility. With the excellent work American Honey Institute is doing in advertising honey and with honey being advertised also by several national distributors, there is no reason why it should not hold its own in price along with other sweet foods.

However, no amount of advertising and salesmanship will keep a product moving that is not packed attractively. Small beekeepers will find it to their advantage to market their products through a distributor who is equipped to pack and market honey properly. The beekeeper who attempts to market his own product by putting it in the first container that

he can get with no regard to its style, shape or size, often unclean, and on being turned down by the merchant, attempts to make the sale by cutting prices, is not only hurting himself and his neighbors, but the entire market. I say this from ten years of experience in producing and marketing my own products, and from actual experience in selling; not hearsay.

The beekeeper who considers himself a honey producer should be primarily interested in producing the best possible product and in getting it to the ultimate consumer in the most attractive way possible. If he is not equipped properly to pack his products, or if he is not competent to sell them at a fair price, he should leave the packing and distribution to those who are equipped to market these products.

The war has created many new outlets for honey and increased the consumption in many old markets. It is up to the beekeepers to hold these advantages by using good judgment and common sense methods in the future.

A. J. Uhl, Arizona.

— V —

The future of honey marketing is anybody's guess. There can be little doubt that the demand for honey in the next few years will be even greater than it is at present. Many people have begun to use honey in the place of sugar and have never known before what a delicacy really is. This war-time rationing of sugar has certainly increased the number of honey consumers, many of whom will

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The three answers to this issue on honey marketing make a good beginning in our new fundamental discussion of underlying beekeeping problems. Remember, this is not like the question and answer discussion, but it asks your opinion about an interesting or basic problem. It will be the first feature in each issue and the discussion for the next issue is announced below so that you have plenty of time to get your ideas together. Regular contributor payments will be made for this material. What cannot be used immediately because of lack of space will be used later. Try your hand at this new feature.

Discussion for February—What is the future of large commercial beekeeping? Will it continue? Will it increase? What changes can be expected in it? What part will migratory beekeeping have in it? Or will the tendency be to return to smaller outfits? Send your contribution by January 15.

continue to use honey, even after sugar is again plentiful.

On the other side of the ledger, we may also expect many new beekeepers. Many enthusiasts have embarked on a new hobby, the total of which may have a bearing on the production of honey. Even so, it is questionable if these new beekeepers will materially affect the present overall consumption of honey. In other words, it is my opinion that the future demands for honey will be greater than the added amount of honey which is contributed to the total production by the newcomers.

The foreign markets must surely increase as peace will enable more people to settle down and satisfy their cravings for things which have long been hard to get. I doubt if foreign production will materially increase exports of honey to the United States, although the duty on honey may affect this materially.

The present demand for wax now absorbed in war production will surely be sustained when war industries begin to make peace time goods again. Scientific advancement may have squeezed beeswax out of many items formerly employing it, but beeswax is still the best basic substance for many things. It is certain that the demand for it will increase.

The present method of bottling and packaging honey will undergo changes and this will greatly affect the future of the honey market.

L. J. Jordan,
North Carolina.

— V —

It is quite evident that the honey market is going to undergo changes along with everything else. Financial conditions will bring about many changes. The extent to which sugar again takes its place in the parade of sweets will affect honey. New syrups now on the market have already made their influence felt in the demand for honey, and will doubtless continue to do so.

Educating the consumer, if suitably extended, will help to uphold the sale of honey in keeping with the amount of effort expended along this line. It is my notion that educational effort should tell the world more about why honey should be in the daily diet rather than how to use honey as a substitute for something else. We need more facts about why honey actually is a beneficial food. I have tried for years to compile a practical sales talk to help in the selling of honey, but strangely, I still need more facts, more reasons why. This is a subject for research.

J. H. Sturdevant,
Nebraska.

EVAPORATING NECTAR; HOW THE BEES DO IT

By G. M. DOOLITTLE

Reprinted from American Bee Journal, January 5, 1905.

ADRIAN GETAZ, says: "The bees gather the nectar and bring it home. There they put it in the cells, take it out and put it into their stomach, put it back, and repeat the operation until the honey is sufficiently ripened. It is then left in the cells until a more complete evaporation has taken place, and then sealed."

This seems to stagger some. One writes, "I never heard of such a thing, nor do I believe it." Another says, "It seems strange that any one would advance such an idea in this enlightened age of beekeeping."

Gently, friends. Such is not reasoning, or showing a desire to know the truth in the matter. All know that the bee carries its load of nectar from the fields to the hive in its honey-sac; and, as far as I know, no one has the least spleen against honey on that account. And if honey is not contaminated by once entering the honey-sac, would it be any more so if it goes into and out of that same sac several times? Perhaps it would have been more wise had Mr. Getaz called this honey-sac by that name, but the same is, in reality, a stomach, and, if I do not err, Prof. Cook has spoken of the honey in its ripened form, when coming from that sac or stomach, as "digested nectar." I have always preferred to speak of it as a sac for carrying nectar and honey and as this sac is used entirely for the purpose of holding honey and nectar, it is as cleanly as if the same was a "thrice washed" vessel used for the storing of said honey after it comes from the hive.

The only point of issue between Mr. Getaz and myself would be that he carries the idea that the field-laborer, when returning with its load from the field, deposits the same in the cells, while all of my observations during the past thirty years says the load of nectar is given to one of the nurse-bees immediately upon the loaded field-bee entering the hive, and, if the same is deposited

in the cells before it is evaporated, the nurse-bee is the one to do it. This part is easily proven with an observation hive having only one comb, by watching the loaded bee which comes on the side of the comb next to you. I have sat hours by such a hive during a good flow from basswood, and I never yet saw a bee which had just returned from the field, do aught else with its load of nectar but give it to a younger bee.

This part is also easily proven by those who do not have an observatory hive. Twenty-one days before an expected honey harvest change a black queen for an Italian or vice versa, and 30-35 days later take a look at the entrance of the hive at about noon of any pleasant day. Only black bees will be seen returning with their loads. Now look in the surplus arrangement to the hive, where honey is being deposited in the cells, and you will find nearly all the bees there of the Italian race.

When bees are gathering nectar from the fields they give the same, on entering the hive, to the young or nurse-bees, as I have said above. If no more is gathered than these nurse-bees can hold in their sacs, none is put into the cells. If more is gathered in any one day than their sacs will hold, the surplus nectar is put into the cells by these nurse-bees until evening, and then evaporated down, although this evaporation is going on to some extent during the day. At night all hands join—from the outside laborer with well-worn-out wings, down to bees but a day or two old—when the nectar or thin sweet is taken into the honey-sac, thrown out on the partly doubled tongue, drawn back in again, thrown out and drawn in again, and so on, until by this stirring-up process and the heat of the hive, these small particles of honey are brought to the right consistency, when it is deposited in the cells preparatory to being sealed up in due time.

In order thus to evaporate the nectar, the bees hang loosely or in festoon, so that when the drop of nectar goes out on the partially-thrown-out tongue, it shall not hit another bee, the combs or the hive.

The economy of the bee-hive is a wonderful study, and the more we study and understand, the more enthusiastic we become, and the more we understand the better our chances of success.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Modern apiary in the state of Jalisco

MODERN BEEKEEPING IN MEXICO

By Claude R. Kellogg

MEXICO, famed as the land of flowers, offers great opportunities for beekeeping. Ever since the Spanish Fathers brought the honeybee from Europe, rustic beekeeping has been prominent in the village agriculture in certain parts of the Republic.

Modern beekeeping however is comparatively recent and had a slow, but certain growth, until slowed up in the years before the war. Much of its development is due to the untiring efforts of Don Pablo Aragon Leiva, Technologist in Plant and Animal Industries, in charge of all the apicultural interests in Mexico, and a graduate of the National School of Agriculture at San Jacinto, the first citizen to become Apiculturist in the Federal Administration of Agriculture. His Professor, Don Luis Lopez Cortez, was an inspiring teacher, with an intense interest and love of bees which placed many of his students in places of influence in beekeeping.

In 1923, Senior Aragon was made Professor of Apicultural Industries in the National School of Agriculture, with the added distinction of occupying the Chair of Aviculture. In 1925 he specialized in dairying and allied industries in the University of

Wisconsin and then spent much time visiting apiaries, beekeeping schools, and research laboratories. On his return home, he was successively Professor of Agricultural Industries in the Central Schools of Agriculture at "Mexe" in Hidalgo, at "La Huerta" in Michoacan, and at "Campusco" in Puebla. He was also Professor of Apiculture in the Popular University at Ciudad Bravos. In 1941 he was made Director of the Department of Agricultural Industries in the Federal Administration of Agriculture at San Jacinto. His book, "Modern Apiculture," has wide circulation.

Director Aragon is ably assisted by Professor Jose Alarcon Gonzales, who also was for a time with Professor Luis Lopez Cortez, Mexico's best loved apiculturist. After wide experience in agricultural industry and beekeeping, Professor Alarcon is now in charge of the extension work in beekeeping, sericulture and aviculture. He has handled large apiaries in various parts of the Republic, has raised Italian bees, and crossed them with the Mexican black bee, securing an extremely cross hybrid, with high honey producing ability.

Another collaborator is Senior Ricardo Nieto A., apiculturist in charge of the departmental apiary. He has had years of experience with bees and has a large apiary of his own in Puebla. He too was a student of Cortez.

Modern beekeeping in Mexico is largely in the hands of professional and commercial beekeepers, many with large apiaries producing excellent honey. Most of the honey is sold in Mexico and nearly all the wax, much of which is produced by villagers with bees in hollow maguey roots or palm trunks, or in petroleum or soap boxes. The honey from such colonies is crushed from the comb by hand and the wax sold for candles for the churches.

Around Mexico City the large hive is quite popular due to the influence of C. P. Dadant's writings. Many of the professional apiarists have large bee yards, with hundreds of colonies. "Apicultores Mexicanos S. A." operates 1000 colonies in the Jumbo hive, and controls twenty apiaries on the

highways from Mexico and Chapala. The company president, Senior S. Partinez Frias, reports averages well towards a hundred pounds to the colony.

Near Mexico City and in the higher and cooler regions of the plateau two crops of honey are gathered each year, one in May and June; and one in October and November. The spring crop is largely from fruit, and the second from fall flowers that grow in profusion in the corn fields and along the roadsides, until frequently the fields look like vast flower gardens.

The following figures, given by the Department of Agriculture, will show the total number of colonies in each state, all the figures are not complete.

Lower California, South	240
Hidalgo	31,714
Nuevo Leon	18,959
Jalisco	116,563
Chihuahua	4,392
Chiapas	4,813
Coahuila	8,627
San Luis Potosi	71,045
Nayarit	8,059
Sinaloa	7,481
Morelos	10,867
Mexico	19,971
Guanajuato	56,357
Durango	16,698
Federal District	2,936
Colima	2,145
Queretaro	14,331
Aguas Calientes	6,814
Quintana Roos	1,605
Vera Cruz	181,540
Tampeche	20,709
Lower California, North	1,307
Puebla	47,941

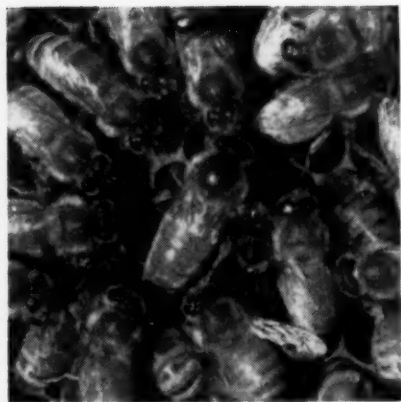
With the wealth of flowers possessed by Mexico, in the face of an increased demand for honey and wax, with a growing interest in beekeeping on the part of people in all walks of life and under the direction of the men in charge of this work, the beekeeping industry should develop steadily and rapidly.



Pablo Aragon Leiva, Director of the Department of Agricultural Industries of the Department of Agriculture, Mexico.



Professor Jose Alarcon Gonzales, in charge of the Departmental apiaries, and also a beekeeper.



THERE are three commercial strains of bees, each having some definite characteristics of their own which has been responsible for their adoption by commercial producers. If it were possible to segregate the good characters of each strain and combine them into one strain, we would have a strain that would meet the general standards of beekeeping. The three strains will be discussed with a view to ascertaining the merits of each and the characters which have proved unfavorable will be pointed out so that the prospective producer can evaluate each strain according to its merits and decide for himself which will suit his particular environmental conditions. If the objective of the producer is to produce queens for the market, he will have to make his decision according to the demands of the buyers. Inasmuch, as the resistant stock of today is largely of Italian blood, this type of bee will come within the Italian category and not be judged as a separate strain, nor discussed at this time.

Italian

The Italian bee was the first strain to be imported to replace the common black bee and has met the universal needs of the beekeeper. It has been found to be adaptable to various environmental conditions. This could not be said of other strains.

There are many different types of Italians, the result of crosses, and this brings about a wide difference in the performance of the various types. The color patterns vary widely with bands ranging from two to five and the dispositions are just as variable. Neither color pattern, nor disposition have any direct influence on the productive capacity of any strain, as disposition is the result of selective breeding. It is possible that some correlation exists between disposition and production, but it has been found that viciousness is not necessary to assure productive abilities. It is the extreme types that are bred to the point where productive abilities are effected through breeding for gentleness only. Italian bees are noted for

Production of Queen Bee

COMMERCIAL STRAINS—STOCK SELECTION

By E. C. Bessonnet

their resistance to European foul brood, fighting wax moths and keeping their hives clean. They do not propolize extensively which is a good feature. In addition, they cling to the combs and are easy to handle when the stock has been well bred.

Caucasian

These bees come from the cold mountains of Russia and are particularly adapted to cold climates. Many producers in this country are using the Caucasian to meet their particular conditions. Among their characters is the propensity to propolize freely, resulting in frames that are difficult to remove. Before winter sets in, they will take care of their hive entrance by putting up a curtain of propolis with only a few small holes for them to enter. This characteristic results from their being exposed to severe winter conditions and they could not have survived otherwise.

Caucasians are noted for storing adequate honey in the brood chamber where it is readily available for them during a long severe winter. In some sections of our country, this condition increases swarming, resulting in weak colonies at a time when maximum population is essential. No doubt this is a weak point in this strain and when excessive propolis is added, we have two distinct characters that are undesirable.

The Caucasian is easy to handle, as they are quiet on the combs. Queens are hard to find increasing the operating problems. Their reputation for capping combs white has helped to popularize them where comb and chunk honey is produced. While there is considerable interest in this strain, the can not displace the Italian. In some sections of the North, they can be used with success, but, in the South, they have proved to be excessive swarmers making them undesirable.

Carniolan

Some beekeepers find this strain meets their particular conditions. The similarity of the Carniolan and Caucasian makes it quite difficult to differentiate between the two. Both are gray, with the propensity to propolize and cap their combs white. Queens are also difficult to find which with other bad features has prevented

them from being used extensively.

Commercial honey producers would do well to try either the Caucasian, or Carniolan on a small scale to determine how they respond to their conditions before using them entirely. This same advice applies to Italians since there are so many different types on the market. Only comparative tests under identical conditions will determine the right stock for best results.

It has been found that some beekeepers in the same locally obtain good results with a particular strain, while others obtain negative results. This is no doubt attributed to management, as it is possible to adjust management to overcome to some extent the problems associated with some strains. The real test is how bees respond under your environmental conditions and management.

Selection of Breeding Stock

Variations are apparent in stocks of bees from different sources which is not surprising since we know that some strains of chickens, cows and swine are better than others. With this thought in mind, it is obvious that bees react to selective breeding the same as other animals do. The difference is that in bee breeding, we have many unknown factors which contribute to our difficulties in making progress. These difficulties can be partially, or wholly overcome with intelligent and persistent effort.

In the majority of the cases, the breeder selects the best honey producing colony for breeding purposes if the colony produces queens of the right color pattern. This procedure fails to establish a program designed to assure improvements since the characters that the colony will transmit are uncertain.

That procedure is only the starting point and should be followed, up with tests to determine from the performance of the daughters, the characters transmitted by the mother and inherited by the daughters. This does not mean obtaining a small percentage of good daughters, but a large percentage. When several colonies are tested to determine the qualities of the daughters, the chance of finding an ideal breeding queen is better. The daughters from some breeding queens can be as good as (Please turn to page 21)

The Answer

HOW DO YOU MAKE INCREASE WITHOUT AFFECTING THE CROP?

SHORTLY before the end of the sweet clover flow, I put two combs of brood and bees from each colony in a hive body above the inner cover of the colony and give them a top entrance. A new queen is introduced and, when she is laying, two more combs of brood and bees are given. These new colonies will also patch up a few combs sorted out the winter before and do a good job of it. If the flow ends, they are fed a little. Also, when extracting, combs with pollen are saved for these divisions after they complete the job of repairing the old combs. After the crop is entirely over, I often give an added boost with a couple of combs of additional brood from the old ones.

Also in spring, any colony that is queenless, or has a drone layer or a failing queen, is divided up among the new young colonies, giving me nearly 100 per cent producers all the time. I have young queens and little swarming. Queens that don't fail, will remain in use two years and I have annual requeening without the trouble of dequeening. All the new colonies that are left are run as two queen colonies. An increase can be made any time of the year from them.

Clifford Wilder, Illinois.

— V —

If package bees can be obtained, I like to start them on top of a populous colony with the two-queen system, and separate them at the start of the major honeyflow. This year I made some increase by waiting until all the honey had been removed and used brood from the best colonies, although this affects the crop some as the increase must be fed.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

1. Make the increase after the crop, where the spring honeyflow is the main one, and all the increase will build up on minor nectar sources during the summer, and go into fall in the shape to winter. All colonies are divided about equally, one division keeping the old queen and the other being given a new one.

2. In spring checkup, two combs of brood are taken away from each colony, with six or more combs of brood, the last of March, and in this way, two colonies are good for one

increase. Three normal colonies in mid-May is the result and you have a spry, young, home-grown queen, since the increase colony raises her. Any honey this new colony makes is extra.

Carl M. Teasley,
Tennessee.

— V —

Fix as many single story hives as you need; place them in the yard in readiness. As I work the yard, I take combs of brood from colonies that show signs of swarming. Sometimes one, and often three, placing them in the hives until I have four combs of brood, four of honey, and two drawn combs. Close the entrance with grass and weeds. If I have queen cells I will give them a cell. If not, I will let them build their own. It would be better to have young queens for them. The next trip I examine each divide for strength and add extra brood combs or honey. I use full sheets of foundation to replace the brood which is taken from the producing colonies. It helps check swarming.

M. B. Hinton, Texas.

— V —

The best way is to get package bees in spring and put them in new hives with new equipment. However, I try to practice swarm control and so use the strongest colonies and make increase by the nucleus method. I notice little loss in honey crop. Take three combs of brood and bees, and a queen, and put them in an empty body with drawn combs, **moving them to another yard**, preferably before the main honeyflow. Feed them to get them started. Replace combs removed in the parent hive with drawn combs. I either let the divisions raise their own queen or introduce new ones. Both seem to work.

Oren R. Elmore, Iowa.

— V —

In the desert country of Arizona, the best time to make increase is in September. I have seven yards within a twenty-mile radius in reach of Mescal which yields a heavy flow in July and August of honey unfit to eat, but an excellent source of winter stores. Colonies that are filled up by the first of September can be di-

vided by setting off the top hive of brood, adding some brood, and not disturbing in strength until spring. Or by taking nuclei with plenty of capped honey, and a ripe cell from selected stock.

As there is no trouble from wax moth in winter, these divides may be left until the early spring flow without disturbance, and 90% of them will make strong colonies, that build up well. This practice may be followed where there are good fall flows, but the division must be made early enough to give the new queen a start before cold weather.

A. J. Uhl, Arizona.

— V —

For the beginner, with only two or three colonies, I think the best way to increase is to buy packages or more good colonies. However, if the beekeeper finds queen cells early in summer, and has strong colonies, he may start nuclei by taking one comb of brood and bees, without queen or queen cell, from each strong colony, putting two nuclei in a single hive body. It pays to feed the nuclei if there is no flow. If you have ten or more colonies, it will pay to raise your own queens for this purpose. They are wintered this way. If a queen is needed in the spring, one of the queens may be removed and the two nuclei united, to make a strong colony if summer conditions are average. By a little feeding, each nucleus will be equal to, if not better than, a package.

Roswell Beardsley,
Wisconsin.

— V —

We winter our colonies in double brood chambers allowing the queens freedom of both until the clover flow begins. Then, most of the brood will be found in the upper body, or food chamber, and the queen is usually there too. Then we give the colony a heavy smoking to drive the queen down and slip a queen excluder between the two bodies. The next trip around, all the brood in the upper body will have been capped if the queen has gone below. This can be determined by looking for eggs in the top hive.

The flow now has usually been in progress for at least a week, and so, by the time the young emerging bees will be old enough to become field bees, the white honey crop will be long past, so these young bees are really surplus. Since the colony is strong, we can afford to take two, and sometimes three, combs of brood and bees from each, placing them in an empty hive with a new caged queen contracting the remaining space with a division board and closing the entrance with either grass or damp
(Please turn to page 23)

BEE PASTURE FOR POOR SOIL



Mountain mint is a good source of bee pasture on soils of low fertility. A single plant has hundreds of flowers.

SIMILAR letters received about the same time from Connecticut and from Indiana asked for suggestions for bee pasture for poor lands. One said: "Can Mr. Pellett suggest some honey plants that can be sown in old pastures that will not grow clover? This soil grows coarse wild grass, sumac, boneset, elderberry, etc."

Since there is a varying degree of fertility in such soils one can only offer suggestions unless he is familiar with local conditions. Since birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) will grow on soils too sour for the clovers it is well worth while giving it a trial. It is not equal to clover as a source of honey but it is attractive to the bees and is reported as yielding surplus honey in Eastern New

York where it seems to do reasonably well on soils not much different than our reader describes. The trefoil provides good bee pasture is June between fruit bloom and sumac at about the same time that white Dutch clover is yielding.

For a fall flow under the same conditions the mountain mint, (*Pycnanthemum virginianum*) is promising. This mountain mint appears to be one of the best of the fall flowering plants and yields much amber honey in September and October in the vicinity of woodland borders on soils of low fertility in Western Illinois.

Tests of sugar concentration in the nectar, made by Dr. O. W. Park at our honey plant garden indicate a lower percentage of sugar than anise-hyssop which was blooming at the same time but anise-hyssop is not as likely to succeed in such a situation. While the mountain mint is not equal to the hyssop as a source of honey, it is much more likely to be successfully naturalized in waste places. Once established the plants seed freely and many young plants spring up in surrounding areas.

The seed of mountain mint is exceedingly small, perhaps a million or more to the pound, and because of the small size there is likely to be much waste unless planted under favorable conditions.

We have found it easy to start in flats in the greenhouse and later transplant to the open ground when three or four inches high. Such plants are readily established.

The foliage is strongly aromatic because of the essential oil it contains. This is one of the plants which should be investigated to determine whether it can be cultivated with profit for the combined purpose of providing

bee pasture and essential oil. There are large areas of unproductive land which might be planted to this crop if it could be used commercially. Even for bee pasture it would be better used than is now the case in most localities.

Frank C. Pellett.

— V —

RESERVATIONS FOR NAT'L CONVENTION

There is some confusion over accommodations for those who plan to attend the National Convention in Chicago, January 14-16. In the December Meetings and Events it was suggested that reservations at the Morrison Hotel, convention headquarters, be requested early since rooms are now sold out in most places long ahead of need. It was also suggested that train reservations likewise be made early.

Now, many report that they have as yet been unable to secure adequate accommodations. Likely more will find difficulty also, when, after seeing the full program in this issue, they decide that they would like to be present.

Word from the Secretary of the National Federation, Dr. V. G. Milum, has just been received requesting those who may wish accommodations to get in touch with the Convention Secretary at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, telling him that you are a beekeeper and that you are coming to attend the Beekeepers' National Convention.

Since this is the first big meeting of all the associations, including the Federation, the Institute, and the Inspectors Association, it should be a very interesting time and full of worth while events for all those in attendance.



HONEY OATMEAL BARS

Honey Oatmeal Bars are packable, snackable for after-school, bedtime and anytime. Make up a batch today—they keep fresh and moist for several lunches during the week.

1/2 cup Spry	1 egg, unbeaten
1 1/2 teaspoons salt	2/3 cup sifted flour
2 teaspoons vanilla	1/2 teaspoon baking powder
3/4 cup honey	2 cups rolled oats
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 cup nuts, cut

Combine Spry, salt, vanilla, honey, sugar and egg and beat thoroughly. Add sifted flour and baking powder, blending well. Add oats and nuts and mix well. Bake in Spry-coated 8x8-inch pan in moderate oven (350°F.) 45 to 50 minutes. Cool and cut in bars. Makes 18.

—Tested Recipe from the Spry Kitchen.

Who's It?

MY, have we a dandy new bunch of unknowns for another period of fun. Someone said that the best time to end a "high time" is when it is still high, so maybe we are doing wrong to continue; but readers did howl for more in 1945, so here goes.

Who is this young man, with his bride? Huh? It was "several" years ago, this picture. As the scion of a well-known family of western beekeepers, he trekked to a new job, over miles, after miles of unending roads of dirt, often muddy and tricky. Arriving, he found himself in a new world of bees, so different from his former one. But he must have liked it. He stayed and he still is the leader for his locality. To him the beemen turn for advice, and help. He is so anchored that he probably will always keep his leadership among many who have learned to love him.

Who is this unknown? Send your answer before the 15th. If you answer correctly, your subscription will be extended three months.

Last Month—Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Connecticut

Were we surprised! We certainly thought we had you boys stymied on this one, but, not so; and the mail was heavy.

V. O. Lee, Charleston, Arkansas, "I'll tell you who this good looking lad is, although the picture must have been taken at least fifty years ago. I have to rely wholly on the description. But, if I were the law and had a warrant for this chap, I would head straight to Norwichtown, Connecticut, for a bee man who answers to the name of Allen Latham." Ivan W. Parks, Romeo, Michigan, also says our description fits Latham perfectly. J. J. Vargo, Granite City,



Allen Latham today.

Illinois, calls him a "real beekeeper as well as a school teacher." Willie Groom, Ashland, Missouri, also thinks it could "not be anyone but Allen Latham." Earl Emmons, St. Johns, Michigan, spots him as the breeder of those "famous She-Suits-Me strain of

Nutmeg state queens." George Bigler, Clarendon Hills, Illinois, wants to know if you still use your small mating nuclei, Allen. Says Wesley L. Allen, Springfield, Massachusetts, "this one is getting near my territory. It sure looks and sounds like Latham of Connecticut." I. L. Barton, Townville, Pennsylvania, calls him the "New England School Master."

However others must share the honors with Latham. W. P. Kinard, Louisville, Mississippi and Oscar Lunsford, Nobelsville, Indiana, elect L. R. Stewart of Newport, Indiana. E. G. Carr, Pennington, New Jersey (the October Who's It) and M. E. Oplinger, South Bend, Indiana, honor Jay Smith, of Fort Myers, Florida. Wallace C. Greenleaf, Muir, Michigan gets tripped, too, on the school teacher description and calls Howard Potter, also of Michigan. Harry T. Starnes, Crawfordsville, Indiana, our versatile how-to-do-it man, thinks the picture looks like George Rea, of Tennessee, but "his present cheaters (glasses) must have been added after this photograph." Carl M. Teasley, Atchison, Tennessee, takes a double flier; "If it is a fellow named Charles Mraz (Vermont) I can't tie queen rearing in with him. Nor can I fit it to Carl Killion (Illinois). By looks, it could be either." Asa Harris, Viroqua, Wisconsin, names Dr. M. C. Tanquary. Joseph Shrock, Monroe, Indiana considers that the picture and the description fits G. H. Cale of ABJ. The most unexpected wild boy, though, was none other than George Rea, State Apiarist, of Tennessee, who writes "I don't know anything about the boyhood behavior of A. C. Gould, State Apiarist of New York, but I have always wanted to ask him who put that kink in his neck. His good humor bubbles right out of the picture."

STREUSEL COFFEE CAKE

Mary Meade (Chicago Tribune) gives this recipe, although we have used honey entirely in it. It can be made as a cake or a ring.

2 packages granulated yeast	½ cup light honey
¼ cup lukewarm water	1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon light honey	2 egg yolks or 1 whole egg
¾ cup milk, scalded	¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup butter	Grated rind of ½ lemon
	4½ cups sifted flour (approx.)

Pour yeast into lukewarm water, add the ¼ teaspoon honey, stir, and let stand 5 minutes. Pour the scalded milk into mixing bowl and let cool. Cream together the butter, honey and the salt. When milk is lukewarm, add to it the softened yeast and 2 cups flour, beating until very smooth. Add the creamed mixture, the well beaten egg (or yolks), the nutmeg, and grated lemon rind. Blend thoroughly, then stir in enough more flour so that the dough can be handled easily. Knead into a smooth, rather soft dough, using only enough flour to avoid stickiness. Place dough in greased bowl, cover, and let rise in warm place until doubled. Turn dough onto floured board, divide in half, and roll each piece about ¾ inch thick. Fit into shallow, buttered pans and let rise until doubled. Brush tops with melted butter and cover with cinnamon topping. Bake about 25 minutes in a moderate oven (350°). Too high heat will spoil the honey flavor.

CINNAMON TOPPING

Cream butter until soft. Str in the cinnamon, add the honey and blend thoroughly. Add enough bread crumbs to make the mixture easily spreadable.

2 tablespoons butter	5 tablespoons honey
2 teaspoons cinnamon	4 tablespoons fine dry bread crumbs (approximately)



EDITORIAL

A NEW CLOVER

SOME months ago Glenn O. Jones, president of Iowa Beekeepers' Association, asked for the privilege on behalf of the association of naming a new clover which has attracted much attention on the part of visitors to the American Bee Journal Honey Plant Garden at Atlantic, Iowa.

In a recent letter to Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, the suggestion was made that the clover, *Trifolium ambiguum*, be named "Pellett Clover," "in recognition of the service rendered in bringing this plant to popular attention and as a partial recognition of the many valuable contributions he has made in the honey plant field." The letter was signed by President Glenn O. Jones, Secretary F. B. Paddock and Treasurer R. S. Herrick.

Whether or not the suggestion is adopted, the compliment is much appreciated both by our field editor and by the publishers of this magazine.

— v —

POISONING OF BEES

REPORTS continue to come to us of losses of bees through the spreading of poisons in an effort to control insect pests. In some cases hundreds of colonies of bees have been lost and many bee-men have been compelled to move to new locations.

It is high time that concerted action be taken to secure a ruling of the courts as to the responsibility on the part of those spreading the poison. In many cases aeroplanes are used to spread the poison over orchards or cotton fields with the result that it drifts far beyond the boundaries of the land designed for protection.

It will cost some money to carry such a case to a supreme court but until it is done there is little protection for the beekeeper. If the courts decide that the owner of bees killed by poison can collect damages for his loss it will do much to insure more careful use of poison in future.

The industry can hardly offer to go to court with everybody who suffers loss but it can well afford to select a case where the facts are plain and issue is clear cut and carry it to the highest court in order to settle the question. There is every reason to believe that if properly presented the courts will protect the beekeeper against such

losses as are becoming far too common in these days of indiscriminate spreading of poison over entire neighborhoods.

— v —

BEES IN 1650

IT is recorded that in the early days of the Massachusetts colony a hive of bees was valued at a price equal to about fifteen days' labor for a carpenter and a pound of honey was worth the price of a day's work.

At that time honey was a real luxury and about the only sweet commonly available beside maple sugar since refined sugar as we know it now had not come into use. The yield of honey from a hive of bees was small when measured by present day standards and the price of both bees and their product very high.

The changes that have come with improved methods and better equipment have put honey within reach of everybody as has been the case with nearly everything of common necessity. Thus has the standard of living been raised to an extent that is little understood by men of the present generation.

The wages paid a carpenter for fifteen days' work at the present time would buy several hives of bees and a day's wages would buy many pounds of honey. The difference is measured by the productive capacity of the man with a machine as compared with the output of a man who works only with his hands.

— v —

POISONOUS HONEY

A California beekeeper who has had much experience with loss of bees in the buckeye belt, writes to suggest that it is apparently the stored pollen rather than the nectar that causes all the trouble. This raises the question as to whether the pollen of other plants known to cause similar effects might be the agency responsible.

There are reports of poisoning of brood when the bees are working on the yellow jessamine of the southern states. The mountain laurel, (*Kalmia*) and some of the rhododendrons are likewise suspected of providing bee pasture of similar nature.

Whether it be the nectar or the pollen, the final

effect on the bees is the same but it is highly important to have the facts. If the bad effects are caused by the pollen it may explain why well ripened honey from these plants is often eaten without ill results. The bad taste in bitterweed honey is apparently caused by the pollen grains and is greatly improved by settling or filtering out of the pollen.

The California buckeye is known to poison both brood and worker bees when a honeyflow is on from that source. It has been assumed that it is the nectar which is poisonous but perhaps our correspondent may be right about the pollen making the trouble. It may be both.

— v —

ANISE-HYSSOP RESEARCH

A wide interest has been shown in anise-hyssop as a result of the attraction it has manifested for bees in our honey plant garden. In the December 1940 and December 1943 issues of this magazine the story was told of how the plant came to our garden. An account of the crops of honey harvested by pioneers in western Iowa in 1872 from this plant as told by H. A. Terry called it to our attention. After a long search for wild plants they were finally secured through the kindness of a Canadian friend who sent them from Valley River, Manitoba. They have attracted so many bees over such a long season in the test garden that the area has been increased each year.

Tests of nectar concentration by Dr. O. W. Park showed a high sugar content, as high as 68% in some samples. A plant which yields from June until October with nectar of such high sugar concentration is worthy of attention. The Sioux Honey Association has offered funds to the Iowa Experiment Station for an extended study of the plant in the hope of finding some commercial use which will encourage its general cultivation.

It is the plan to plant a considerable area of anise-hyssop, under supervision of Dr. Aikman, to enable them to compare different strains to determine whether some strains will yield more essential oil than others. A comparison of the plant on different soils will also be made to ascertain the influence of soil on both yield of oil and of nectar. The yield of oil, cost of cultivation

and harvesting and the probable extent of market demand will also be investigated.

Ernest H. Polak and R. M. Hixon, of the Chemistry Department of Iowa State College, have already determined that a volatile oil can be distilled from the plant and that the plant residue is suitable for cattle feed. If it proves commercially profitable it promises good pasture for the bees where it is grown.

— v —

HONEY FOR INFLUENZA

WHEN the epidemic of influenza swept the country in 1890, it was called la grippe. Among the numerous remedies used by physicians honey had a prominent place. In severe cases honey was sometimes given as a last resort after a consultation of doctors.

The juice of a lemon was added to a half cup of honey and two teaspoonfuls given as a dose as often as the doctor thought advisable. It was advised that it be given as hot as could be endured comfortably.

Whether the remedy was helpful we have no proof but certainly there is nothing to indicate that it did any harm. Perhaps the beekeeper has at hand a better remedy for colds than he can buy at the drug store.

— v —

CAT WILLOW

RESEARCH with cat willow at the University of Oklahoma indicates the possibility that this plant may come into cultivation as the source of an insecticide as a substitute for rotenone. The cat willow is a shrub native to the Middle West sometimes used as an ornamental. It is also known as false indigo, (*Amorpha fruticosa*).

Wild plants are sufficiently numerous in some neighborhoods in eastern Nebraska and north-eastern Kansas to yield surplus honey. As far as we have been able to ascertain it has been reported as important to the beekeeper only in these two states. Should it come into cultivation as a result of this research it may prove valuable to the beekeepers in the region where it is grown.

DID THEY?

From England comes an interesting description of a group of club girls at work with the bees with heads covered with veils while all the legs are bare. One wonders whether they are not likely to be reminded at times that they may have overlooked something.

— V —

CLOVERS

It begins to look as though the interest in clovers was coming rapidly to the front again. This is not only due to the government's efforts to secure an increase in seed production by the payment of bounties and subsidies, but also due to the fact that in this war period with high prices for cash crops, farmers have mined their soils to the danger point. Many places where sweet clover was apparently passing out of the picture entirely are now back in again with more sweet clover than ever. It looks as though we had been more scared than hurt. Even the weevil and root rot have settled down to something like an understandable and controllable basis. Nature has a way of going on a spree, but always she has to come back to a level position in some way or other.

— V —

WOOD

What will we do for wood for hives and parts? This is a serious question. It looks as though the great consumption of wood which has been brought about by war necessity has made lumber a scarce item, and this situation may last for quite a time. It is not only a question of manpower to work the trees and mills, but is a question of getting the trees to put through the mills.

— V —

LABOR

The average farmer may be able to pick up unskilled labor which, under his direction, or under the direction of what able assistants he has, do a fair job at farm work but the beekeeper has no such possibilities. A green hand in the bee yard when work must go ahead without interruption is worse than no hand at all and those who are able to go into a bee yard and take stinging and all that goes with beekeeping are very scarce indeed. The larger beekeepers who have no help are in a bad spot. This is particularly true of those who produce packages and queens.



SEA HOLLY ACCOMMODATES SPIDER

This morning I found two flowers of sea holly with a finely spun spider-web between the pointed spines surrounding the head. In one of the webs was a bee, in the other, a wasp, both dead. The spider responsible



is a small, pale yellow one with light green trimmings, with a web so fine as to be unnoticeable a few inches away.

David Scholes,
British Columbia.



METAL SHADE BOARDS

These metal protector sheets are used all year, as shade boards in summer, and shelter from rains and moisture. They help the hives last longer and prevent warping of the tops. They are made from waste roofing scraps. The corrugations are hammered out until, I can turn a double channel along the edge of two

pieces to be fitted together, with a straight edge and a hammer. The locking channel is like that in a stove pipe, about a half inch in width. This makes a water tight joint that will not separate. Any two pieces that will make the desired size may be put together to make one cover.

W. P. Kinard,
Mississippi.



CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Joseph Tinsley, lecturer in beekeeping at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, shows Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen visiting

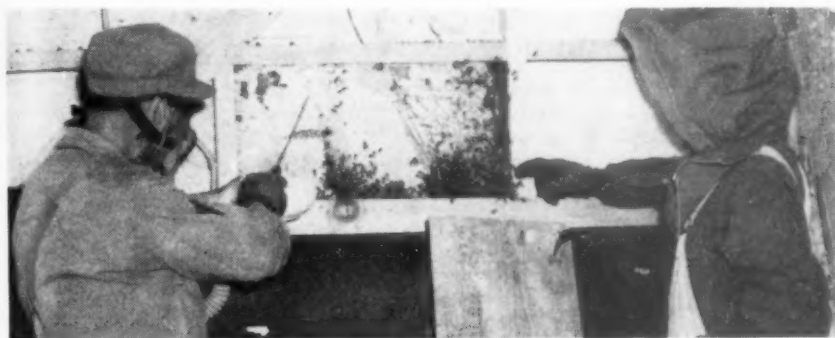
Auchincruive, near Ayr, a snow white comb of honey contrasted with a darker comb (on table) of Scotch heather honey.



A LOCATION WE LOVE

This is a corner of one of the five apiaries of Walter M. Jauquays, Pellston, Michigan. Here is a location after our own heart, somewhat

shaded, not out in the open, well sheltered, and yet not too dense shadow, secluded—gosh, how we love 'em!



BEEES ALMOST GET GI GAS TEST

These bees were almost gassed, at Hill Field, Ogden Air Service Command where GI's train with gas masks. They found a hole in the outside wall of a double-walled partition, and built their comb between, with only a board between them and

the tear gas, and chlorine gas. They were there four or five weeks but the gas could not reach them because of the interlapping board wall. The outer wall had to be ripped off to free them.

Glen Perrins,
Utah.



AS WE LIKE IT

Louis Russ, Winterset, Iowa, had a yard here, just as we like to see it. Those stacks of supers held the 1943 crop. Apiary near a river, with old pastures and timber, full of white dutch. Thirty colonies made 2835

pounds of extracted honey and 1000 sections; expense for supplies, cartons, labels, jars, and queens \$124.82. All honey sold at retail ceiling prices. Queens raised from best producers, extra queens on hand all the time.

MORE BEEKEEPERS?

The question has been asked as to whether or not there is an increase in the number of small beekeepers and commercial producers under the impetus of prices. Our answer is that there is a decided increase in the number of the smaller producers who are able to get equipment but that the larger producers are staying put for the time being. Several reasons: poor crops, restrictions in the manufacture and the availability of beekeeping equipment and the scarcity of labor for beekeeping work.

— V —

NEW STARCH SOURCES

Successful experiments in the production of commercial starch and syrup from wheat, rye, barley, and oat flour, have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The syrup is like corn syrup in flavor and content. Even low grade or damaged flours can be so processed.

(From Pathfinder by Fred H. May, Illinois).

— V —

EXPRESS EMPLOYEES TRAINING PROGRAM

Eighty thousand men and women of the Railway Express Agency attend regular monthly classes devoted to the study of air and rail express subjects. Five thousand supervisors act as instructors in the thirteen operating areas of the country. Classes are held in especially equipped rooms in terminals and offices. So valuable has it proven that it has become a permanent part of the company's operations. Express traffic in bees is a part of the schedule.

— V —

BEE POISONING

Had a nice visit with J. Fleming Wakefield, of Utah, who has long been active in the fight against indiscriminate use of poisonous insecticides and unfiltered smelter fumes in his state. No one has lost more bees from these sources than he has. It is the old story of entrenched power groups who don't give a darn for the little farmer. It will take more than lone voices to correct this poison menace which grows worse each year. Poison mashes, poison dusting, unfiltered fumes, forced spray programs, all take a toll everywhere and in some areas beekeeping has almost disappeared. Some day the growers will wake up to the fact that they have destroyed one insect whose loss will ruin them too.

How to Do It

VENTILATION

To ventilate colonies in a flow, place a length of quarter round, or something similar, slightly wider than the telescoping cover, under the inner cover at the back of the hive, to hold up both covers. Rain does not enter and propolis prevents the covers from being blown off.

P. Hinderaker,
South Dakota.

— V —

STING TREATMENT

The bad after effects of stinging are, in part, due to the way the injury is treated. Do not get excited; do not bruise or scatter the poison. Carefully remove the stinger, preferably with a pen knife, slightly raking the stinger off. Never take the poison sac between the fingers, thereby ejecting its contents deeply into the wound. Forget the sting as soon as it is removed.

W. P. Kinard,
Mississippi.

— V —

REMOVING SCUM FROM HONEY

We have no better way to remove the scum and wax particles from the top of honey than to place a damp cloth over the honey, patting it down over the top so the settlings will adhere to the cloth and may then be lifted off with it. We have used this method since 1913 and believe that we originated the idea.

Golden Crest Apiaries,
Illinois.

— V —

WAX PRESS

I made a wax press from an old hot water boiler. I cut off one end of the boiler, so the part I used was about 16 inches high. I cut strips of wood the same length as the cut-off boiler height, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, spaced them, and used small staples to fasten them $\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart, with wire. Then I cut a piece of round heavy wood to form a press and put two screw eyes on it for easy removal. I used a cheap bench screw, and a heavy frame to hold both press and screw. It works very well and is inexpensive.

Frank A. Korn,
California.

— V —

STANDS FOR ANTS

A portable stand is easily made of

two pieces of 2x4 material, six inches longer than the width of the hive. Set a six inch length of round iron rod, three inches deep, near the ends, for legs. Connect the two cross pieces at the ends by lath at the proper distance for the hives. A brick on the ground, with an inverted tin lid, filled with oil, under each leg, keep the ants from crawling up to the hive.

W. P. Kinard,
Mississippi.

— V —

TRAPPING BEES

I find it best to trap bees from trees or buildings at the start of a major honeyflow. Use a nucleus in a hive to catch the bees to be trapped. Add supers if needed, (trap the bees out with wire cones—Ed.). Later kill the remainder of the trapped colony with cyanogas, and let the new colony rob out the old one.

Harry T. Starnes,
Indiana.

— V —

WINTERING TWO WEAK COLONIES

Here is how I winter two weak colonies without destroying either queen. I place both colonies together first, with a super between, an excluder both above and below the super, and punctured newspaper between for introduction. Then use a bee-tight division board of fourth inch plywood, with a fourth by three fourth inch stip on either side along the top edge. Place this division board in a hive body. It should be the length of the body, inside, with projecting ends to fit the frame rests, and deep enough to reach from the bottom board to the top of the hive.

When the combs and bees of both colonies are placed respectively on both sides of this division, a perforated zinc excluder is put on top over the entire hive body. This excluder has a three-eighths by three-fourth inch border strip on the upper side, to provide a bee space between the excluder and the inner cover to allow the bees of both colonies to pass as one. The hole in the inner cover may then also be used for feeding like a single colony. This plan for combining two colonies allows the bees to form a single cluster and thus pass the winter successfully.

L. J. Jordon,
North Carolina.

TO GET A LARGE QUEEN

After grafted cells from any temporary source, have been in the finishing colony one day, remove the cell bars; cut the cells back as desired; remove the larvae in them, leaving the bed of royal jelly intact. Now graft in larvae, young as you can get, from your choice breeding queen. Return the cell bars to the finishing colony. They will be ready to come out in 12 days from the time they were first given to the finishing colony, or ten days from the second grafting. This will give you excellent young queens, fully fed and mature.

H. S. Leitner,
South Carolina.

— V —

HANDY WAY TO RENDER WAX

Make a strainer from fine-mesh screen, 18 inches in diameter, bound in a 15 inch round hoop, to cause the screen to bag. Comb refuse is brought to a good boil in a pan, with enough water to prevent burning. Put some hot water in another container, larger enough to support the strainer. Pour in the boiling mixture; press and stir with large spoon. Wax collects below on the water. Cover to let cool slowly. This gives light colored wax.

W. P. Kinard,
Mississippi.

— V —

EVAPORATED MILK FOR LABELS

If you run short of label past, use evaporated milk. On tin or glass the labels will stay put.

E. M. Cole,
Iowa.

— V —

WAXED PAPER FOR EMBEDDING

Cover your foundation embedding board with waxed paper, so the foundation sheets will not stick when you embed the wires.

Alex Suchan,
California.

— V —

TO MAKE NEW COLONIES

When taking off supers of honey, full of bees, you can use the bees for increase. Fasten an inner cover to a package cage. Put the inner cover under the super of bees, with a bee escape in the hole, and the package cage underneath in an empty shell. After twenty-four hours, remove honey and hive the new caged bees in any outyard with a new queen. They make a colony quickly.

Mark G. Gardner,
Virginia.

Where the Honey Flows

COTTON

THE cover picture, from the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., is a branch, flower and part of a ripe boll, of the cotton plant. Cotton, one of the world's most important field crops, is at the same time one of the most erratic honey plants. The most important source of farm income in all the vast region from Virginia to Texas, it provides substantial bee pasture in only a small part of that area.

Under favorable conditions cotton yields nectar freely and the beekeeper is able to harvest large crops. An abundant nectar yield comes only where cotton is grown on rich soils with plenty of organic matter and lime. An ample moisture supply also appears to be essential. Beemen living on sandy soils in the cotton belt rarely get a good crop of honey from this source and many of them even doubt the reports of favorable returns elsewhere. Now and then we find a local beekeeper living in a favorable spot who gets cotton honey in an area where it is generally of little value to the bees. This is due to the favorable soil conditions in his immediate vicinity.

Largest yields are reported from restricted areas in the black land belt of Texas, the Imperial Valley of California and favored sections of Oklahoma and Arkansas. In such localities large apiaries are placed in position to depend upon the cotton fields for the crop. In other areas cotton is considered of minor importance although at times adds something to the total crop.

Since the cotton blooms in late summer some beekeepers combine the sale of live bees in early spring with the production of honey later in the season and thus get a crop of bees and a crop of honey.

The plant is peculiar also in the fact that the nectaries are not located in the usual position within the flowers but in various positions inside the calyx, at the base of the bracts, and even on the mid-ribs of the leaves. These are called extrafloral nectaries.

At times aphids are present also, and honeydew as well as true honey sometimes comes from cotton. Thus we find a great variation in the quality of the beekeeper's harvest from cotton. Lacking information as to the behavior of the plant under

different climatic conditions one would find it hard to reconcile reports from various localities. One Alabama beekeeper, as an example, insisted to the writer that cotton yields very little honey and that of poor quality. An Arkansas beekeeper on the other hand reported that cotton yields a great deal of excellent honey.

Under favorable conditions of moisture on rich soils cotton yields a very light colored honey of excellent flavor when well ripened. Yields of 75 to 100 pounds per colony are often reported. At times it is of such heavy body as to make it difficult to extract and harder to strain. The flow is of long duration lasting from mid-summer until frost, in neighborhoods where there is a large acreage.

The beekeeper in cotton districts has a serious problem to avoid loss of bees through the spread of poison. Losses are especially heavy in neighborhoods where dusting of the fields is done by means of aeroplanes to cover large areas quickly.

Most cotton grower regard the bees of little importance to them and make no effort to secure bees for pollination. Some recent investigations, however, seem to indicate that at times the bees are able to increase the yield of cotton. In an article in *Journal of Heredity* n 1918, R. M. Mead called attention to the fact that honeybees are a distinct advantage to growers of long stapled varieties. If the growers of cotton can be convinced that their crops are increased by the presence of honeybees it will be easier to overcome the problems caused by careless dusting.

PRODUCTION OF QUEENS

(Continued from page 12)
the mother and they also can be inferior. If they prove to be superior to the mother, then some progress has been made towards improving the stock.

To avoid inbreeding, at least two good breeding queens should be found to transmit the desired qualities, as one will be used for grafting and the other to head drone colonies in the queen yard. If the two breeding queens are selected in late summer the drone colonies should be



Cotton blossom.



Nectar is gathered from these nectaries under the cotton square.



Some nectar is also found in the nectary on the midrib of the leaf.

requeened with queens from one of the selected mothers, while the daughters which will be mated with drones from these colonies should be produced from another breeder, thus counteracting to some degree the possibility of inbreeding. Further in this work more details will be given to breeding which will clear up some of the points enumerated. It must be assumed that the selection of mother queens is only the first step in the breeding picture, as the selection of drone colonies is equally important since both contribute an equal number of chromosomes to the future generation.

All Around the Bee Yard

PAINTING AND FIXING

PAINTING and fixing includes all those things we decide to do, just as soon as we have time, and, when we come to another honeyflow, we discover we have not done any of them. Again we decide that we will do them the very next time "when we have time," and then comes another honeyflow; sort of a parody for the "boy stood on the burning deck."

Nevertheless, the best time to paint and fix is "when we have time" and certainly that is when there is no regular bee work to do. If you are one of those lucky ones who do somehow go south with the birds, you may get to such things when you come back home. (Or do you?)

We have a habit of keeping a lot of loose notes, penciled things to-do, on bits of paper, filed in one envelope. Habitually we look over these random things-to-be-done, to impress them on our memory; or to do some of them; or to discard those that may have been done, or that no longer seem important. It is a great method, as you can burn the envelope if you want to and then you can't remember what you decided to do and maybe you will never miss having failed to do them.

For fear you may think I am just trying to fill space, let's be serious enough to say that your equipment really is a more important investment now than the bees, since, you can buy more bees; but try and buy more equipment! (Thanks to the Nazis and the Japs).

So let's paint and fix. Since supers and hives spend more time outdoors than they do inside, a good coat of paint on them, with cracks well filled, and holes covered, either with the paint itself or with a wood filler previous to painting, adds years to their life. We have hives that we are certain have been in use seventy-five years. (Don't tell the income tax man that when you take a twenty depreciation). The bottom boards however, are fast to wear out, for many reasons—because they set on the ground (your carelessness—mine too); because they do get wetter and stay that way longer in spite of the

best you can do; because of those darned termites; and because they just naturally get the worst of the wear. It takes three or four bottom boards to match the life of the hive.

Use a good hive stand if you can. Use good material in the bottomboards in the first place; paint them with a creosote paint, or soak them in raw creosote, then let the boards dry in the sun for days. Finally paint them inside if you want to. Do this often, every three or four years. Set your bottomboards up soundly to begin with and don't hurry the job.

The rest of fixing is easy. Set up your new frames, ready for the foundation but don't put in the foundation, if you can avoid it, until just before you need the hives or supers. If you must put it in now, store the foundation in a dry cool place. In the right sort of storage it keeps well. Don't put it where it is hot, or where the temperature varies greatly.

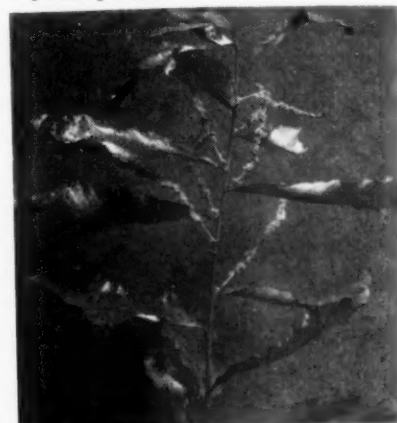
Renail supers, and repair injuries. Same to hives. When equipment is empty is the time for repairs. All of it is good winter work and it keeps you dreaming of the new things you want to do next year. Things you say you will do every year but somehow, when the time comes, you don't do all of them. That is one of the reasons why beekeeping is so interesting.

We do have a way to paint that is tops. Several of us rigged up a paint sprayer. One of us furnished a four wheel cart, another a pressure gun, another an engine, another hose, and so on. Now we can wheel this anywhere, start the motor, fill the reservoir, step up the pressure and away goes the paint, aluminum preferred, over piles of hives or supers, or on stacked up bottomboards, or rows of this or that. Even the hives in the yards, in spring or fall, or in winter, when the hives are well exposed (not snow covered) may be painted at will and they do look nice. Make you think you are somewhat of a person after all. Maybe just a bit nicer than the fellow whose hives are not painted. (Remember though that Doctor Miller had hives that were not painted, but you seldom found more supers on the top of hives than you found on his in any good honeyflow). But don't let that stop you from painting and fixing.



IN CHILE

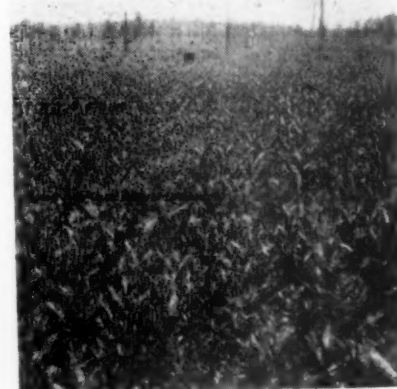
Juan Poch, Durico, Chile, sent this picture to Jay Smith in Florida. He comments: "Perhaps you will like to see a beekeeper of Chile. You see my hives are Modified Dadant, and here I am preparing a good fresh harina tostada, with honey (toasted wheat, ground in a milling stone). All my colonies now have daughters of your queens."



CHINQUAPIN

Chinquapin (two pictures) in full bloom, and about half natural size, a shrub, sprouting out each year from a crown root. Bad flavored honey, yet bees are partial to the bloom. Useful mainly for bee feed.

J. J. Wilder, Georgia.





PARTRIDGE PEA

Valuable in the Ridge section of Florida. Produces nectar three or four months; small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers, appearing usually in August. Majority of nectar comes from nectar glands on the plant, however, and not from the flower. Dark honey, slightly sour taste, valuable for feed and increase.

Alfred C. Roberts,
Florida.



BRAVE SCHOOL GIRL

Barbara Hurst, 18-year-old high school girl, near Franklin, North Carolina, would probably rate high with her classmates, judging from this picture. Barbara, and her father, Horace Hurst, have gone in strong for bees since the sugar shortage, as have many others.

—Bob Brown, Editor, Farmers' Federation News, Asheville, N. C.



NEW ZEALAND APIARIST

Since this likeness of W. J. Fix, popular New Zealand Apiarist, has been in our file several years, we do not know whether he is still on the job or whether he is on the democracy

The Answer

(Continued from page 13)
earth, to confine them for several days, thus preventing most of the older bees from going right back to their old hive and so exposing the brood to chilling, if weather is adverse.

We have made nuclei like this early in the summer from colonies determined to swarm and had them develop into strong colonies by fall. We have often made them in the summer and wintered them successfully packed two in a hive with a tight division board and two separate entrances. When we make the increase late in the season, we use from four to five combs of brood instead of two.

Russell L. Wilby,
Ontario.

— V —

We begin feeding our strong colonies in our best pollen localities early in the spring when the first pollen is coming in or a little sooner. After about four weeks our colonies have built up to swarming strength. We have queens arrive at this time. We make up nuclei with five combs of sealed brood, leaving the old colonies with six or more, adding a pound or more of extra bees with enough pollen and honey to feed the nucleus. The nuclei are started on new stands, the old bees flying back to the old colony and we get good queen acceptance.

If queens are delayed in arrival, the nuclei are made on top of the old colonies, above a queen excluder, and when the queens come, they are set off on new stands and the queens used. With the main flow still six weeks away, our old colonies build up again and our new divides are soon equal to the old ones.

A. A. Martin, Nebraska.

— V —

During fruit bloom in early spring, divide the strongest over-wintered colonies as equally as possible, placing the divisions in hives, side by side on the old location, separated by only a few feet. Fill up each with drawn combs, introduce a queen to the queenless one, destroying queen cells if present. The field force

job with millions of others. Here he demonstrates the gentleness of Caucasians at an annual field day of the Canterbury Branch of the National Association.

—From H. R. Busch, Hornby, Canterbury, N. Z.

should about equally divide itself between the two. This can be assured by shifting slightly so that each division is about the same distance from the former location.

A few days later make a careful check to see that everything is right in the division which has been requeened. Do everything you can to see that both colonies are then brought up to the strongest possible point at the beginning of the main flow. The crop should be increased this way rather than diminished.

W. P. Kinard,
Mississippi.

— V —

Divide the strong colony at the beginning of fruitbloom, using a young laying queen for the queenless part.

A few weeks later at the beginning of the clover flow, reunite and use as a two queen colony. Near the close of the clover flow, remove the old queen and her brood nest for increase and give a young laying queen. This division will build up for winter and the surplus obtained will be enough greater to more than furnish stores for the division until the next season and both colonies will be headed by young queens.

Earl Emmons, Michigan.

— V —

I send for young queens in the spring to arrive about June 1 or earlier. The new queens are put on top, above a screen, and the old queen kept below. Of course, the old bees will fly back to the old queen, and the young bees stay in the top, resulting in a high acceptance.

Before the honeyflow, when both hive bodies are full of brood, I take the old queen below for increase with just enough brood and bees so that it will build up by fall. There will be no swarming and the main colony has the young queen, and the colony for increase will not be strong until fall. A colony treated this way will make as much honey in the fall as if it had been left with the old queen, and usually it makes more.

E. Lund, Minnesota.

— V —

QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH

How can you improve the morale of a colony of honeybees? This is a toughy from Harry Starnes, of Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Answers must be received before the 15th of the month. Payment in cash or subscription, as you wish. Make your choice when you send your answer. If you have a good question, send it in.

Meetings and Events

T. W. BURLESON

Another of our leaders has fallen. "Tom" Burleson as he was affectionately known to a wide circle of beekeepers was seriously injured when struck by an automobile on November 25 and died as a result of the accident on December 12th.

Burleson has been a leader among the beemen for many years. As long ago as 1918 he was the most extensive exhibitor of apiary products at the Dallas, Texas, State Fair. At that time he had 750 colonies of bees which was regarded as a large output for that day. He was a pioneer

shipper of package bees and was among the first to develop an extensive trade in live bees for the northern trade.

Because of his favorable location he was able to sell a crop of live bees in spring and later harvest a crop of surplus honey from cotton in the same apiaries. Few shippers were so fortunately situated. He never sought a large volume of trade in bees since he preferred to sell the early bees and thus solve his swarming problem and then build up his colonies for the honey harvest. Thus he remained to the end of his life a very active honey producer. In later years he had apiaries in Iowa as well as in Texas.

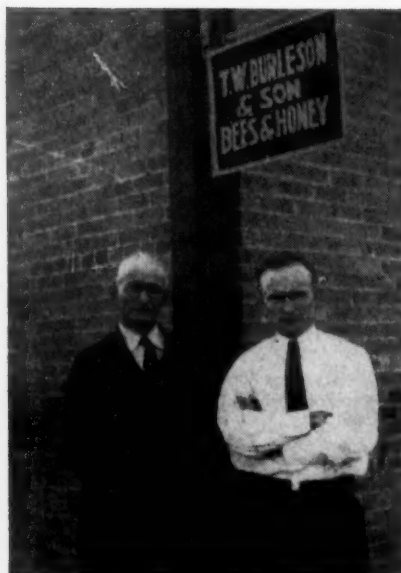
In partnership with his son he developed a large business in the packing and distribution of honey in the states surrounding his home at Waxahachie. Radio listeners far beyond the bounds of his trade territory were familiar with the advertising of Burleson honey.

Burleson was a loyal supporter of the American Honey Institute and served as a director in the early years when it was difficult to secure sufficient support to insure success.

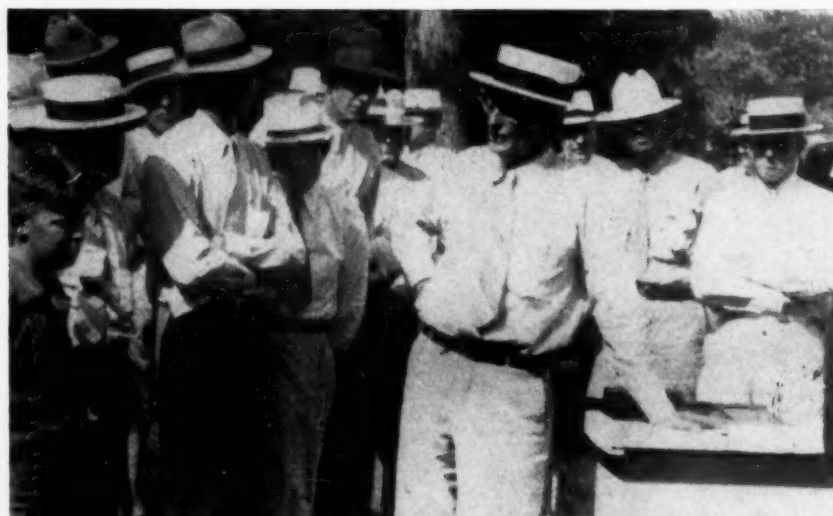
In his home community he was active in the church, in Rotary and similar local enterprises. In company with his charming wife he attended many national meetings of beekeepers and became well known to a very wide circle. He was president of the Honey Producers League in 1936 and in that year was elected to honorary life membership in recognition of his position as a distinguished leader in the industry.



T. W. Burleson



Father and son by their packing plant.



Tom (center) was always a leader of any group.

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ALLIED BEEKEEPING INDUSTRIES Morrison Hotel, Chicago, January 14-16, 1945

Sunday, January 14—Business Meetings

- 1:00—Bee Industries Association.
- 2:00—National Honey Association.
- 3:00—Apiary Inspectors of America.
- 4:00—American Honey Institute (Board of Directors).

- 8:00—Beekeeping War Council.
- 8:00—Research and Extension Apiculturists.

The times are set to avoid conflicts with each other and with the general program. Confirmation should be made by the Executive Committee of each group, all probably definite except that for the Beekeeping War Council.

Monday, January 15

- 8:00—Committee Meetings.
- Registration.
- 9:00—Open meetings of National Federation of State Beekeepers Associations. Address—President Oscar H. Schmidt. Announcement of special convention committees.
- Financial and General Report of the Secretary—Treasurer—V. G. Milum.
- Report of Uniform Caps Committee—Adolf S. Carm, Chairman.
- 9:45—Current Governmental Regulations Affecting Beekeeping—Harold J. Clay, USDA.
- 10:15—The Proposed Price Floor for Honey—Woodrow Miller, California.
- 10:30—Functions and Problems of the National Honey Association—J. H. Paton, Chairman.
- 10:45—Problems of the Bee Supply Industry—Alan Root, Chairman, Bee Ind. Assn.
- 11:10—Accomplishments and Future Need for a Beekeeping War Council—L. M. White, Chairman.
- 11:40—Recess for lunch.
- 1:00—Beekeeping in the Postwar Era—E. F. Phillips, Cornell University.
- 1:45—The Future of the Queen Bee and Package Industry—G. G. Puett, President Southern States Beekeeping Federation.
- 2:15—Can Apiary Inspection be Improved? C. A. Reece, Chairman, Apiary Inspectors of America.
- 2:35—A. F. B. Resistance in Strains of Bees—Charles Mraz, Vermont.
- 3:10—Recess.
- 3:20—Improving the Quality of Honey—Donald O. Lee, Committee Chairman.
- 4:00—The program of the American Honey Institute: Organization, Aims and Financing the Institute—Lewis Parks, Chairman, Board Director.
- The Institute's Publicity Program—Mrs. Harriett Grace, Director.

8:00—The Federation and Its Future—President Oscar H. Schmidt, presiding. Cooperation Among Beekeepers—H. M. Bain, Farm Credit Administration. The Key to a Strong Federation—Elmer Carrol, Editor, The Beekeepers Magazine. Suggested Policies for the Federation—Resolutions Committee. General Discussion.

Tuesday, January 16

8:30—Accomplishment of the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratories—James I. Hambleton, USDA.
9:15—Future Research Programs—E. J. Dyce, Committee member.
9:45—Recess.

10:00—Remedying the Spray and Dusting Menace—J. E. Eckert, Chairman of Beekeepers Rights Committee.
10:45—Symposium on Honey Plants—Led by W. E. Dunham, Chairman of Honey Plant Committee.

1:15—Open business meeting of the Federation—President Oscar S. Schmidt, presiding.

Reports of Committees—Credentials, Auditing, Resolutions, Revision of By-laws Nominating and Election of Officers (Regional vice-presidents become federation representation on Beekeeping War Council). Voting by delegates of state beekeepers' associations.

3:00—Organization meeting of new Beekeeping War Council.

3:30—Meeting of Federation Executive Committee and Regional Vice-Presidents.

NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' AUXILIARY.

Through an oversight of the secretary of the National Federation, the National Beekeepers' Auxiliary was not contacted while tentative plans were being made for the annual meeting of the allied beekeeping industries. No doubt a meeting of the ladies group will be held and will be announced through the medium of the Auxiliary News Letter. Our apologies are embarrassingly submitted.

V. G. Milum.

— V —

NEW JERSEY ANNUAL CONVENTION

Thursday, January 25, 1945

Lodge Room, Moose Hall, 401 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
Curtis A. Wightman, President, Presiding Morning Session

9:30—President's Address.
Report of Secretary-Treasurer, Elmer G. Carr, Pennington.
Reports of Standing Committees.
10:45—"Food Reserves"—G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Illinois.
11:30—"What's New in Honey Cookery"—Miss Dorothy Lauer, Home Service Consultant, Public Service Gas and Electric Company, Trenton.

Afternoon Session

1:30—Election of Officers for 1945, and Reports of Committees.
2:00—Report of Branches:
Passaic, C. D. Vreeland, Chairman, R. D. Paterson.
Bergen, E. B. Hufnagel, Chairman, Union City.
Morris, Alvah H. Van Fleet, Chester.
2:30—"Efficient Outyard Management"—G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Illinois.
3:45—"How Can Beekeepers Secure Roadside Planting of Nectar and Pollen Bearing Plants"—Dr. Charles P. Wilbur, Director and State Forester, New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development, Trenton.

Evening Session

6:00—Dinner at Y. M. C. A., 2 South Clinton Avenue. President Wightman, presiding.
Motion pictures.

— V —

Bronx County (New York) Meeting January 14

The Bronx County Beekeepers' Association will hold their regular monthly meeting on Sunday, January

14, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at the home of the secretary, 3016 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York City. We anticipate having Mr. A. C. Gould, the state apiculture inspector, with us as guest speaker and his talk will be a very interesting bee topic.

Refreshments will be served and a warm welcome is extended to all interested in beekeeping.

Harry Newman, Secretary.

— V —

Middlesex County (Mass.) Jan 27

The Middlesex County Beekeepers' Association will meet Saturday, January 27, at 7 P. M., at 19 Everett Street, Concord, Massachusetts. As a casserole and salad supper was arranged for the December meeting, the hot baked bean supper and trimmings will be in order for the January meeting. There will be a good talk fest on bees and also educative moving pictures shown by Mr. Stevens.

The Association is invited to attend the Worcester County Beekeepers' gathering at the Museum of Natural History, 12 State Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, on the evening of January 20. Refreshments will be shared at 6:30 with the meeting following at 7:30.

A. M. Southwick, President.

— V —

Worcester County (Mass.) Meeting January 20

The Worcester County Beekeepers' Association of Massachusetts will open their next meeting with a supper at 6:30, January 20, at the Natural History Museum, State Street, Worcester. The lecture will be given by Richard Hedstrom, Curator of Entomology, his subject being "The Entomology of Bees."

Wilfrid Taylor,
Auburn, Massachusetts.

— V —

Three Day Ohio Winter Meeting

A condensed three-day Farmers' Week Program will be offered by the College of Agriculture at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, January 30, 31 and Feb. 1, covering many phases of agriculture.

The Beekeeping Section will cover the entire three-day period and the meetings will be in the Botany and Zoology Building. The out-of-state speakers contacted to appear on the bee program are: Dr. James I. Hambleton, Federal Bee Culture Laboratory; H. M. Bain, Principal Agricultural Economist, U. S. D. A.;

FOR SALE

450 colonies of bees in 10 frame hives with or without extracting equipment. Located at Emmons, Minnesota.

•
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NAVASOTA, TEXAS

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE

FEATURE ARTICLES—NEWS ITEMS
MONTHLY TALKS TO BEEKEEPERS

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MEDINA, OHIO

Italian Bees and Queens for 1945 Delivery

2 Lb. and queen ----- \$4.00
3 Lb. and queen ----- 5.00

One story colonies and one extra queen \$10.00

All orders booked on 20% deposit

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NOTICE

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Queenless bees per lb. at 1.25

No extra queens

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BREAUX BRIDGE, LOUISIANA

1945 Prices Italian Pkg. Bees with Queens

2-lbs. and queen \$3.75 ea.; 3-lbs. and queen \$4.75 ea.; 4-lbs. and queen \$5.75 ea.; Queenless pkg. 2-lb. \$2.85 ea.; 3-lb. \$3.85 ea.; 4-lb. \$4.85 ea.
20% down books order. Health certificate and safe delivery guaranteed.

HESSMER BEE FARM Hessmer, La.

The BEEKEEPERS ITEM

The Southern beekeepers' own magazine, but read by studious honey producers everywhere.



With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

Send \$1.75 and get Both Magazines for a year
BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Texas

When Writing Our Advertisers, Please Mention the Bee Journal.

Package Bees for Spring 1945

Progeny-Test 3-Banded Italian Strain

Also, Mraz's and other reliable breeders' strains of high quality stock bred for resistance.

	2-Lb. Pkg. With Queen	3-Lb. Pkg. With Queen	Queen
1- 9	\$3.70	\$4.70	\$1.10
10-24	3.60	4.60	1.05
25-99	3.55	4.55	1.00
100 and up	3.45	4.45	.95

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\$1.25 EACH, ANY AMOUNT

2-Lb. pkg. bees with queen \$4.00 Over 25 years a shipper in U. S. A.
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SUNNY NOOK APIARIES for BEE POWER

- ★ Your equipment and management plus "Bee Power" from Sunny Nook Apiaries forms the proper combination for record honey production.
- ★ Superb Italian queens and bees offered as the result of over a quarter century of exacting selection.
- ★ Sunny Nook Apiaries will solve your bee supply problems.
- ★ Satisfaction guaranteed.

Reference: St. Lucie County Bank, Fort Pierce, Florida

SUNNY NOOK APIARIES

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PRE-WAR SERVICE & QUALITY

Package bees headed by our famous queens. May we have the privilege of adding your name on our list of satisfied customers.

	Queen	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.
1-24	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$5.10
25-99	1.15	3.75	4.80
100-up	1.05	3.50	4.50

Apiaries accredited and certified by the Alabama Dept. of Agriculture.

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COFFEE SPRINGS, ALABAMA

Soy Bean Flour (Pollen Supplement) and Pollen Traps

We are distributors of Staley's Lo-Fat High Protein expeller processed soy flour for beekeepers. We offer the finest quality in our soy flour and pollen traps.

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PARIS, ILLINOIS

PACKAGE BEES

Italian Queens

Now booking needs for 1945 season. Get your orders in early.

	1-24	25-49	50 up
2-Lb.	\$4.00	\$3.85	\$3.75
3-Lb.	4.85	4.65	4.50
Extra queens	\$1.25 each.	No C.O.D.	

We guarantee full weights on all packages and prompt shipment.

Oscar Arnouville

HAMBURG, LOUISIANA

IMPERIAL—Queens, Package Bees and Nuclei
ITALIAN—CAUCASIAN. Dependable Quality
Prompt Shipment—Fair Treatment

2-Lb. with queen	\$4.00
3-Lb. with queen	5.00
2-Lb.—2 Frame Nucleus with queen ..	6.00
Extra queens	1.10

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We have been fortunate to secure a new stock of binders for binding copies of the American Bee Journal from month to month and suitable for permanent library filing. Holds twelve copies. Should have our supply in two or three weeks.

Order today and we will send the binders as soon as available. We recommend them.

PRICE \$1.25 EACH, POSTPAID

American Bee Journal

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

and Professor Russell H. Kelty, Michigan Agricultural College.

The first day of the bee sessions will be especially for the small beekeeper and for farm and orchard beekeepers. The last two days will stress: increasing honey yields through better management, labor saving features for the honey house and in the apiary, brood and adult bee diseases, and pollen and nectar forage plants.

W. E. Dunham,
Secretary.

— V —

Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association

The forty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association will be held Jan. 10 and 11 in Room 321, Education Building, Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

The meeting will be called to order Wednesday morning at 9:30 by the president, Roy H. Herr, of Lancaster. The address of welcome will be given by Hon. Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, with response by E. B. Everitt, of Allentown. Others on the program include H. B. Kirk, Senior Entomologist, Harrisburg; John M. Amos, Extension Apiarist, State College; Dr. W. E. Dunham, Ohio State University; H. M. Snavey, Carlisle; E. J. Anderson, Prof. of Apiculture, State College; and Harry W. Beaver, Troy.

The beekeepers' banquet will be held Wednesday evening at the United Brethern Church, Sixth and Seneca Streets, Harrisburg, with Dr. Dunham as toastmaster. Other entertainment will be given by the Elizabethtown College Student's Quartet, and film slides of bee work and two reels in technicolor on the honeybee will be shown.

— V —

Short Course In Beekeeping

A short course in beekeeping will be held during Farm and Home Week, January 16 through Jan. 19, at the University Farm, St. Paul, 8, Minnesota. The first meeting will be held at 1:30, Tuesday, January 16, in Room 307 in the Administration Building. Lack of space prevents the full program being given in this issue, but the following authorities on beekeeping will have a part on the program: Professor M. Haydak, Assistant Professor of Entomology; A. Alsen, Chisago City, Minnesota; Charles S. Hoffman, Janesville; E. L. Thomas; Judge Leonard Keyes, Anoka; and T. L. Aamodt. A Round Table Discussion of Beekeeping is a feature which closes each program during the four days.

— V —

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MAY PACKAGES

Our shipping schedule is full until the 10th of May, so no large orders can be accepted until that date. More early spring orders may possibly be added. Our bees have always been entirely free of A. F. B. Certificate furnished.

PACKAGE BEES—QUEENS

Effective until June 1st our prices are as follows:

Quantity	Queen	2-Lb. Pkgs.	3-Lb. Pkgs.
1-24	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$5.00
25-99	1.15	3.75	4.80
100 up	1.05	3.50	4.50

Bessonnet Bee Company : Donaldsonville, Louisiana

Gaspard's Quality Italian Queens and Package Bees

We are now booking orders for Spring 1945. Only 20% with order, balance at shipping time. Prices as follows:

2-Lb. package with queens	\$3.75
3-Lb. package with queens	4.75
4-Lb. package with queens	5.75

Comb packages with one frame of brood add \$1.50 per package

J. L. GASPARD

Hessmer, Louisiana

Package Bees and Queens for SPRING DELIVERY

	1-5	6-25	26 up
2-Lb. package	\$4.00	\$3.90	\$3.75
3-Lb. package	4.85	4.65	4.50
4-Lb. package	5.85	5.65	5.50
5-Lb. package	6.80	6.60	6.45

Terms—Twenty per cent to book order, balance at shipping date

B. J. Bordelon Apiaries : Moreauville, La.

BETTER BRED QUEENS—THREE BANDED ITALIANS

Thank you for your orders in 1944. Let us serve you in 1945
CALVERT APIARIES **Calvert, Alabama**

PACKAGE BEES with Queens of Highest Quality

2-Lb. packages with queen	\$4.00 each, F. O. B.
3-Lb. packages with queen	5.00 each, F. O. B.

Extra queens \$1.25 each, postpaid

Health certificate and live delivery guaranteed

EPHARDT'S HONEY FARMS - PLAUCHEVILLE, LOUISIANA

FLOWERS' IMPROVED QUALITY BEES AND QUEENS

We are better prepared to serve you in 1945 with better bees and queens. State Registered, and State Inspected, gentle and prolific. Place orders early to be sure of shipping date and save us time. Late orders may not be filled promptly.

PACKAGE BEES WITH YOUNG LAYING QUEENS

Quantity	1 to 2	3 to 27	30 to 97	99 up
2-lb. package	\$4.20	\$4.05	\$3.85	\$3.65
3-lb. package	5.20	5.00	4.85	4.65
Extra queens	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20

Queenless packages deduct \$1.05 per package

Order as many as three to save crates. We will book orders without money and will accept deposit also. Be sure to place orders early. Full weight, live delivery guaranteed. Packages paid for in full 10 days before shipping.

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To assure yourself of obtaining the best of supplies, read the ads of A-B-J—when writing to them, mention A-B-J

BEEKEEPERS—WILL YOU HAVE GOOD HONEY SALES IN 1945?

... Jams, jellies, syrups, other sweets, are again becoming plentiful on Grocers' shelves. Need this, Mr. Beekeeper, mean curtailed prosperity for you? Read the answer here.

THAT there has existed an abnormal demand for honey for home use during the past year, few will deny.

Part of this has been caused by a steady increase in honey's popularity.

But, without question, another important factor has been the shortage of many other types of sweets.

When women have been unable to get sugar, syrups, jams, jellies, in the quantities they needed, they have made up the lack with honey.

But now this condition is changing. Jams, jellies, syrups are again becoming plentiful on Grocers' shelves.

Will this new abundance of other sweets seriously hamper honey's sales and so cause a bad year for the Beekeeper in 1945?

America's Branded Honey Market Is A Big And Permanent Market

Each reputable Packer listed on this page has, over the years, built a big, permanent demand for a famous brand of fine honey.

With thousands of dollars invested in advertising and promotion, each has established a loyal and growing body of users who, for many purposes, prefer honey to other sweets.

The sale of jams, jellies, syrups to retail stores will affect the sale of these branded honeys little, if at all.

Thus the Beekeeper whose hive crop goes into these fine branded honeys in 1945 can face the coming year with confidence.

For Good Sales, Good Prices In 1945, Sell To Reputable Packers

No one these days can read the future with certainty. But, as far as the Beekeeper is concerned, this much seems assured:

The wisest way for any Beekeeper to safeguard the good sales, good prices, he now enjoys is to use his coming crop to help support one of America's leading branded honeys.

Such cooperation is not only in the Beekeeper's best interest... it is in the best interest of the entire industry.

Remember this, Mr. Beekeeper, as you plan for the coming year. Then let one of the undersigned Honey Packers know your intentions just as early as you can.

Should you still have honey left from this year's crop, begin the New Year right by selling it now to one of these established Packers:

THE SIOUX HONEY ASSOCIATION
Sioux City, Iowa

SUPERIOR HONEY COMPANY
Los Angeles, Calif.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wis.

T. W. BURLESON & SON
Waxahachie, Texas

B-Z-B HONEY COMPANY
Alhambra, Calif.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INC.
New York City

CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

We recommend to all beekeepers interested in honey markets that they enroll themselves with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., for copies of semi-monthly honey and beeswax market reports. They are invaluable.

For our January issue, we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. What percentage of 1944 crop sold?
2. Will it all move and how soon?
3. How has the winter been so far?
 - (a) On bees?
 - (b) On honey plants?

Per Cent of Crop Sold

The only reason why all honey is not sold is that both producers and packing concerns have made an endeavor to hold enough honey on hand so as to distribute it equally and keep their customers supplied. This applies particularly to all white honey. Amber honey is replacing it in many instances and there seems no doubt but that the entire crop will move whether it be amber or white and at ceiling prices.

How Soon Will Honey Move

As stated in the above, honey could be all out of the hands of the producer within the next 30 to 60 days. In many instances, producers are, however, maintaining sufficient on hand to carry them along until April or May while others state they will be out in the next 30 days. Packers generally, we assume, will endeavor to maintain at least a fair amount on hand to keep their usual customers supplied.

Condition of Bees

The fall and early winter has been very satisfactory everywhere for bees, although perhaps somewhat too warm in some instances and may have induced the using up of some stores. We can roughly say that if beekeepers left plenty of stores on their bees, then conditions throughout the country are quite satisfactory as the population of most colonies was well built up during the long season. We hear of a cut-off of the white crop in some sections of Minnesota and Dakota, which may have had a tendency to reduce the number of

young bees in the colony when winter set in. Otherwise, we believe conditions are normal or better everywhere.

Honey Plant Conditions

While in some sections the honey plants may not be as plentiful as they were a year ago, we believe that generally they will be more plentiful. This is caused by the fact that in many parts of the country, early moisture was sufficient, whereas in practically all parts, late moisture was quite decidedly average or above. When the snows came before the ground froze, they added their moisture and also made ideal conditions for the clovers beneath. Some complain in Ohio, northern Indiana, southern Wisconsin and Wyoming and Nevada, as well as in some of the western provinces of Canada, that conditions are yet too dry. On the whole, however, moisture has been decidedly favorable in the latter part of the fall and early winter, making more than average conditions and this applies particularly to the intermountain states where early snows have been followed by later ones is a decidedly favorable condition for so early in the season.

California reports almost ideal conditions as to honey plants with at least normal conditions with bees. It looks like unless they have a prolonged rainy season during the honeyflow and before it so that the bees can neither get in shape nor be able to gather the nectar, there should be some decidedly good reports from California next spring when the flows start.

Summary

All in all, condition of bees is generally favorable with perhaps a shortage of stores noticeable in some sections but far more favorable conditions as to honey plants than there were a year ago or a month ago.

While honey is not in demand as heavily as last year, there will be no difficulty in placing the entire crop, even if it be amber grades about which some sections were somewhat questionable when our last report was made out.

Italian Package Bees and Queens

	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	Qns.
1 to 24	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$1.10
100 up	3.50	4.50	5.50	1.00

Kermit Anderson

OPP, ALABAMA

ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES

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HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

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Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON
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HELP WANTED

For producing and shipping package bees starting in January.

State age, height, weight, habits, experience, weekly wages desired.

We pay top wages to active willing workers who will co-operate in a working crew.

Morley Pettit

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ORDER EARLY

SAVE ON FREIGHT AND PARCEL POST. Inquiries solicited from central area.

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ITALIAN BEES

PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS

2-lb. pkg. with queen \$3.50; 3-lb. pkg. with queen \$4.25; 4-lb. pkg. with queen \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BUNKIE BEE FARM

R. F. D. 2, BOX 55, BUNKIE, LA.

Italian Packages and Queens

We are now booking orders for the 1945 season. Place your orders early for preferred shipping dates.

F. E. Morrison

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HONEY WANTED

Cars and less than cars
Mail Samples

O. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

One Can or a Carload—What have you? Mail your offerings to us.—Prompt action. Cash on delivery.

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**HONEY WANTED Carloads or Less
HIGHEST PRICES PAID**

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• THE MARKET PLACE •

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CAUCASIAN and CARNIOLAN package bees, 2-lb. package with queen \$4.10; 3-lb. package with queen \$5.10. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

PACKAGE BEES with young laying Caucasian queens. 2-lb. package \$3.80; 3-lb. \$4.80. Formerly Miller Bros., now write Miller and Evans, Three Rivers, Texas, Route 1.

THREE BANDED ITALIAN queens of finest quality. 1 to 25, \$1.25; 25 to 100, \$1.20; 100 up, \$1.10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Health certificate with every order. Alamance Bee Co., Geo. E. Curtis, Mgr. Graham, N. C.

PACKAGE BEES, QUEENS, Italians. Circular free. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

ITALIAN QUEENS ninety cents each, \$10.00 per dozen, \$75.00 per hundred. Spring delivery. Walter D. Leverette Apiaries, P. O. Box 364, Fort Pierce, Florida.

We are completely sold out of our CAUCASIAN QUEENS and BEES until July first 1945. For their splendid patronage we wish to thank our many friends. REMEMBER . . . order early. T. L. Nicolaysen, Salida, California.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

CLOVER HONEY WANTED—Send sample and price. J. Wolosevich, 6315 South Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

TOP CASH ceiling price paid for your extracted honey. Any amount. Honeymoon Products Co., 39 East Henry St., River Rouge 18, Michigan.

CLOVER HONEY WANTED—Top prices for extracted, section and shallow frame comb. Truckloads or carloads. Tell us if you can deliver. KEDASH BROTHERS, Chillicothe, Ohio.

HONEY AND BEESWAX. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. MAIL SAMPLES, ADVISE QUANTITY. BRYANT AND COOKINHAM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

WAX WANTED—We pay freight charges, and remit the day wax is received, or send C. O. D. Write us for quotations for making your wax into foundation; all work guaranteed. The Hawley Honey Company, Iola, Kansas.

HONEY WANTED—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1260 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

ALL GRADES extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 1224 1/2 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

HONEY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Honey in glass and 60-lb. tins. F. E. Hyde, New Canton, Illinois.

ONE CARLOAD sweet clover honey in sixty pound cans. 3500 pounds of beeswax. Make me an offer for either or both. J. D. Overbey, 406 Vine Street, Bunkie, La.

BUCKWHEAT HONEY in 60 pound cans. The quality kind. H. J. Greulick & Son, Scotia, N. Y.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are eight cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

HONEY FOR SALE—We buy and sell all kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey & Wax Co., Inc., 265-267 Greenwich St., New York.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 5-lb. glass. A. H. Harris, Route 5, Jackson, Tennessee.

HONEY WANTED

WANTED—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—700 shallow frame feeders, 3/4 gallon capacity, 40c each. 180 M. D. Brother Adam feeders, 30c each. 180 M. D. extracting supers drawn light comb, \$1.25 each. 110 M. D. extracting supers, drawn dark comb, \$1.00 each. 85 M. D. extracting supers, new frames and wired foundation, frames and wired foundation, \$1.25 each. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

FOR SALE—350 colonies with plenty equipment, and location, \$2,100. Also 4-room dwelling, honey house and workshop, all on main highway, \$1,100. J. W. Lunsford, Egypt, Georgia.

775 HIVES good healthy Italian bees, single standard ten frame, heavy stores. Cash \$4650. B. M. Crawford, 305 N. McClay St., Tel. 5367M, Santa Ana, Calif.

One to 500 colonies, mostly 10 frame, in good condition. Heavy with honey, two story, at \$10.00. Extra supers reasonable. Good locations. Free of disease. Hives painted, mostly metal tops. Good combs. M. B. Hinton, Kenedy, Texas.

SUPPLIES FOR SALE—Hive bodies, covers and body boards. Shipping cage material. Nuclei hives. O. K. Anderson & Son, Coffee Spring, Alabama.

FOR SALE—1, 2 and 3 frame nuclei with queens spring delivery. Also two and three pound packages. Untested queens January, February and March, \$1.50 each. Wm. Atchley, 132 Campus Ave., Upland, Calif.

SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

LARGE CASH SAVINGS can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment

from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Illinois.

WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WANT bee hive and frame making machines and motors. And carpenter and blacksmith tools. Also saw mill outfit. Box 505, care of American Bee Journal.

WANTED—4 frame extractor, reversible motion either power or hand drive. State condition and price. Chas. B. Coyle, Langdon, N. Dak.

WANTED—New or used book "Practical Queen Rearing." Six dozen large top square five pound glass containers. L. W. Bolt, 20 Tindal Avenue, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Lifetime 8-frame extractor either new or used. State condition and price. Write A. Harrison, P. O. Box 602, Los Banos, California.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced beeman for winter and spring work in Texas, summer and fall in Minnesota. Chas S. Engle, Beeville, Texas.

HELP WANTED—By large honey producer, experienced or inexperienced. Draft deferment assured. Top wages. Schulz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

BIG WAGES for experienced beeman. Must furnish good reference. Dr. O. H. Clark, Newell, S. Dak.

WANTED—Experienced, sober beeman. Steady employment. State salary expected with house furnished. Give references. C. H. Schader, Sunnyside, Washington.

MARRIED or single helper in 1200 colony outfit for 1945 season. Modern methods and equipment, good wages. W. L. Cogshall, Ludlowville, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED as package man and queen helper. John Adcox, P. O. Box 107, Picayune, Mississippi.

WANTED—Experienced beeman. Steady job for right man. Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Billings, Mont.

HELP WANTED—A good reliable queen breeder that can furnish reference and don't drink. B. A. Anderson & Co., Opp, Ala.

WANTED—Experienced beeman, year round job, \$200.00 per month and bonus. Max Mayer, 525 Cucamonga Ave., Pomona, Calif.

WANTED—Experienced beeman, year round work, lease available to the right party. C. M. Hurst, Blackfoot, Idaho.

HELP WANTED—Experienced beemen for 1945 in our southern package and queen units. Also in our northern units. Write wages expected for year around job. Must be sober. Tanquary Honey Farms, Inc., Lena, South Carolina.

HELP WANTED—Experienced or unexperienced, winter work in California, summer in Middle West, with large progressive producer. Woodrow Miller, Colton, California.

EXPERIENCED package and queen men. Good salaries to good men. Discharged or disabled service men interested in bees or wood-working, we may have a place for you. Jensen's Apiaries, Macon, Mississippi.

TRAPPERS

TRAP FOX AND COYOTE, on bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern tricks to outwit the sly furbearers. Free illustrated circular. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minnesota.

SEEDS AND TREES

FOR SALE—Sainfoin seed 1944 crop grown without irrigation. 75c per pound up to 10 lbs. 55c per pound in lots over 10 pounds. R. W. Brimhall, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

SEEDS of honey plants—Anise Hyssop, best of all, ½ ounce, 20,000 seeds, \$2.00 post-paid. Quantity price on request. One packet each of 15 honey plants with planting directions, \$2.00. Interesting circular for the asking. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

BY EXPRESS COLLECT—American Basswood trees 4-5 ft. at \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50; 6-8 ft., \$2.00; 3-4 ft. seedlings 40c; for Cordata Basswood (earlier bloom) add 25c each; French Pussy Willow 4-5 ft. (pollen producer) 75c; 3-4 ft., 40c; Red Dogwood shrub 4-5 ft. at \$2.00 per 50; Pink Tartarian or Morowii Honeysuckle shrubs 18-24 inch \$8.50 per 50; 2-3 ft., \$11.00 per 50; 4-5 ft., \$22.00 per 50; (Our best nectar and pollen producing trees and shrubs). Can ship in March for South. **BY MAIL PREPAID**—5 American Basswood seedlings 12-18 inch or 4 18-24 inch for \$1.00; 2 3-4 ft. at \$1.00; 2 Cordata Basswood 3-4 ft. at \$1.45; 2 4-5 ft., \$2.00; 4 pink Tartarian or 5 Morowii Honeysuckle shrubs 18-24 inch for \$1.00; 2 French Pussy Willow (pollen producer) 3-4 ft. for \$1.00; 3 Red Dogwood shrubs 18-24 inch \$1.00; 10 Siberian Pea Tree seedlings 18-24 inch for \$1.00. Personal check requires 10c. A local Lewis-Dadant dealer. **NICOLLET COUNTY NURSERY**, St. Peter, Minn.

COLONIES FOR SALE

2,000 single story colonies with young queens, ready for flow in Midwest, to be shipped May first, \$10.00 each. Reasonable discount in large lots. Will take honey or wax in exchange. Wm. Atchley, 132 Campus Ave., Upland, California.

MISCELLANEOUS

GET your drawings and construction detail NOW for proven tried **BRADSHAW DEMOUNTABLE UNCAPPING PRESS**. No more headaches, simple to build your self. Won't rust out, last lifetime. Producers report it greatest improvement in fifty years. No heat required, will not darken honey. Adaptable any size outfit. Send \$2.00 today for **PLANS** to Bradshaw & Sons, Wendell, Idaho.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

DIFFERENT, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. contains breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio Texas.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton Royston, Herts, England.

Pettits Package Bees for 1945

WITH QUEENS

Sold out to May tenth, can accept more orders for shipment later.

WITHOUT QUEENS

Can accept orders for shipment from April first on through May.

Prices will be released soon.

MORLEY PETTIT

Tifton, Georgia

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2 LB. PKGS. WITH QUEENS \$4.00

3 LB. PKGS. WITH QUEENS 5.00

QUEENS \$1.25

5 PER CT. DISCOUNT 50 PKGS.; 10 PER CT. ON 100 UP

HOWARD C. RICHARDS : YUBA CITY, CALIF.

Send For Price List--Order Now

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON HIGHEST QUALITY SUPPLIES

No. 14 four-frame Extractor, non-reversible, hand power, each \$14.75
10-frame, one story METAL Cover Hives, complete,

No. Fdn. Lot 5	14.75
10-frame Bodies with Frames, lot 5	6.65
10-frame Wood Bound Queen Excluders, 5 or more, each	.80
Hoffman Brood Frames, lots of 100	5.05
25-lb. lots Thin Surplus Fdn. 3 ¾ x 16 — 4 ½ x 16 ½	19.75
25-lb. lots Hercules Plain Brood, 8x16 ¾ — 8 ½ x 16 ½	17.50
25-lb. lots Hercules Wired Brood, 8x16 ¾, 8 ½ x 16 ½	18.50

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR WIRED "IRONSIDES" FOUNDATION

100 sheets "Ironsides" Foundation 8 ½ x 16 ½, only	12.50
Wire Face Bee Veils, each	.80
Bee Escapes, each	.12
Smokers, 4x7 inches, each	1.00
2 Inch Hive Staples, lb.	.30
60 Lb. Cans (new) each	.38
1-Lb. Glass Jars, packed 2 dozen, per case	1.00
2-Lb. Glass Jars, packed 1 dozen, per case	.90
5-Lb. Glass Jars, packed ½ dozen, per case	.55

TERMS—Cash with order, f. o. b. Cincinnati. **WANTED**—Shipments of honey and beeswax.

We also render wax from old comb or cappings. Send for our price list. We pay highest ceiling prices on honey and beeswax.

THE FRED W. MUTH COMPANY

229 WALNUT ST. : CINCINNATI (2) OHIO

"Honey Girl" Italian Package Bees

25 years, selective breeding assures you, quality stock. 25 years experience assures you prompt, efficient service. There is no substitute for quality and service at the right price. Write us your anticipated requirements and approximate shipping date, and we will advise what we can do.

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" APIARIES
MOREAUVILLE, LA.

American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Satisfactory Results

Greetings

At this time we extend to all of our loyal customers and friends,
sincerest wishes for continued prosperity

ANNOUNCING PACKAGE BEE AND QUEEN PRICES FOR 1945

	(1 or 2)	(3 to 24)	(27 to 99)	Above
2-Lb. package with queen	\$3.90	\$3.65	\$3.50	\$3.35
3-Lb. package with queen	4.90	4.65	4.50	4.35
4-Lb. package with queen	5.90	5.65	5.50	5.35

For queenless packages deduct \$1.00

For Special Loose Queen Packages add \$1.00. Untested Italian Queens \$1.00 each; Tested \$2.00.

TERMS: All orders should be accompanied with \$1.00 per package to confirm and hold assignment to the shipping schedule. Balance payable before shipped.

THE PUETT COMPANY, Hahira, Ga.

PACKAGE BEES—ITALIAN QUEENS

Light, 3-Banded Italians reared from queens tested for heavy honey producing. Long life, good winter resistant and gentle. Stock I have been breeding from since 1926 and have made me continuous good customers. Can also furnish queens reared direct from government queen resistant to disease. Send orders early for I am booking fast. War veterans preference and 5 per cent discount.

On all checks under \$100 add exchange fees of 10 cents. Over \$100 add 20 cents. No exchange on P. O. money orders.

Queens of either stock.....\$1.25
Bees, 2-Lb. 3.90
Bees, 3-Lb. 4.90
Per extra lb. 1.10

HOMER W. RICHARD

Route 3, Box 252A

Phone 1370

El Dorado, Arkansas

DANIELS'

Package Bees, Queens

Located in Southern Mississippi where conditions are excellent for early build-up and for queen-rearing.

We book only such quantities of orders as we are sure we will be able to ship, and still maintain our record of dependability, quality and service.

Being large honey producers ourselves we approach the breeding angle from the angle of what the buyer wants, and have built up our reputation along these lines.

Write today for our price list and quotations. Let us know what you want. We will quote only if we know that we can please and satisfy you.

DANIELS' APIARIES

Picayune, Mississippi

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

Will be in the queen business at the same stand.

SEE PRICES IN NEXT ISSUE

J. B. TATE & SON

1029 No. 4th Street
NASHVILLE 7, TENNESSEE

Caucasian Bees and Queens

PLEASE NOTE

WE ARE SOLD OUT ON BEES AND QUEENS UNTIL JUNE 15, 1945

BOLLING BEE CO., Bolling, Alabama

Leather Colored Italian

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

100 or more

2-Lb. package and queen.....\$4.00

3-Lb. package and queen..... 5.00

Orders booked on 25% deposit

Health certificate and live delivery guaranteed. Early orders assure delivery on dates preferred.

Get the best from

Gold Flat Apiaries

NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

The GOAT WORLD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
American Milk Goat Record Association

Oldest and largest Milk Goat magazine published. Broadcast circulation. Articles by best authorities. Subscription rate: one year \$2.00; three years \$4.00; five years \$6.00.

Sample copy 20 cents

Address:

The Goat World, Roanoke, Va.
1119 WILLIAMSON ROAD

You Will Be Pleased

With Our

DARK ITALIANS

For Better Honey Production

PRICES

	Queens	2-Lb. Pkgs	3-Lb. Pkgs.
1- 24	\$1.15	\$3.75	\$4.75
25-100	1.00	3.50	4.50

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST

LOUIS L. COUCH

"The Village Beekeeper"

PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA

WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER

Subscription \$1.00 per year, \$1.50 two years, \$2.00 three years. In combination with American Bee Journal \$1.75 per year.

Timely topics on western Canadian beekeeping and all the news about Canada and Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be without the most up-to-date information in these days of great changes. Sample copy free. Address WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER, Wallingford Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

American Bee Journal Classified Ads
Bring Satisfactory Results.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS

3-LB. BEES AND QUEEN,

\$5.00 PER PACKAGE

QUEENS, \$1.25 EACH

ELDRED COCO

HAMBURG, LOUISIANA

Wanted

Man thoroughly experienced with package bees and queen rearing for 1945 season. \$200 per month.

F. E. Morrison

P. O. Box 320, Butte City, Calif.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

PRICES TO JUNE 1

	Queen	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.
1-24	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$5.10	\$6.20
25-99	1.15	3.75	4.80	5.85
100-up	1.05	3.50	4.50	5.50

Shipping Point Epes, Alabama

LITTLE BROS.

SUMTERVILLE, ALABAMA

N. W. BEEKEEPERS

BUY

LEWIS-DADANT

Bee Supplies

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MINNEAPOLIS

Save on Freight, Faster Service
Send for Catalog

HONEY AND BEESWAX
WANTED

HONEY SALES COMPANY

1806-08 No. Washington Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS, 11, MINN.

3-BANDED ITALIANS

	1-24	25-99	100 up
2-lbs. bees with queen	\$4.00	\$3.75	\$3.50
3-lb. bees with queen	5.00	4.75	4.50

Extra queens each \$1.25

For queenless packages deduct price of queen. 20% deposit to hold shipping date. Balance two weeks before shipping.

W. E. PLANT

HATTIESBURG, RT. 2, MISSISSIPPI

BUY WAR BONDS

PACKAGE BEES FOR 1945, With Queens of Highest Quality. Place Your Order Now

2-Lb. packages with queens, 1 to 23, \$3.85; 24 to 98, \$3.70; 99 up \$3.50
3-Lb. packages with queens, 1 to 23, \$4.85; 24 to 98, \$4.70; 99 up \$4.50
For queenless packages, deduct 1 to 23, \$1.25; 24 to 98, \$1.20; 99 up \$1.15

Save us time and delay by ordering your packages in multiples of three. Terms: \$1.00 per package with order, balance before shipping date. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN C. HOGG

Tifton, Georgia

ATTENTION

PACKAGE BEE BUYERS

Place your order at once for your spring needs. So many are asking for April dates that it is necessary that you act at once in order that we may serve you with package bees.

PRICES (Dark Italians Only)

Two pound with queen, any number \$3.50

Three Pound with queen, any number 4.50

No loose queen packages.

No nuclei.

No separate queen orders accepted at this time.

10% deposit with order.

"THEY PRODUCE"

Your co-operation will help us to give you Service and Quality packages that SATISFY

ROSSMAN & LONG

P. O. Box 133

Moultrie, Georgia

Do you make an **INVESTMENT**
when you buy a queen, or do
you just make a **PURCHASE?**

When you buy queens from stock bred for resistance to A. F. B. consider these factors:

- 1—Scientifically selected and tested mother queens every year.
- 2—Reared under rigid rules for high grade daughter queens carefully mated.
- 3—Samples from stock queens are tested for resistance and performance.

You get these features when you buy D. R. stock from the
Iowa Beekeepers' Association

1945 PRICES

Quantity	Queens	2-lb. with queen	3-lb. with queen
1-9	\$1.50	\$4.75	\$5.75
10-49	1.40	4.60	5.60
50-99	1.30	4.40	5.40
100 and up	1.25	4.25	5.25

Iowa Beekeepers' Association
State House, Des Moines, Iowa

THRIFTY BEES

Combless packages and queens
Three-banded Italians only
Thrifty bees are guaranteed to please

W. J. FOREHAND & SONS

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.
Breeders Since 1892



Circular Available

For the asking, which
explains how the

NEISES HONEY FILTER

Pat. No. 2359238

will help you with your
straining problems.

Reuben Neises

908 S. Cherry St.
Marshfield, Wisconsin

FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE
BAND QUEENS

GRAYDON BROS.

RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

Italian Package Bees and Queens

FOR 1945 DELIVERY

2-Lb. package with queen.....\$4.00
3-Lb. package with queen..... 5.00

4 percent extra queens with each
order. BOOK YOUR ORDER EARLY
AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

JOHN S. SHACKELFORD

LIVE OAK, CALIFORNIA

BEE SUPPLIES

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.

REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers

Jobbers

BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW FOR

1945 PACKAGE BEES THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

From best of stock, honest, dependable service from beekeepers of many years experience. Shipments start April 1, most all shipping dates available. 20% deposit required with order, special discounts on large orders. Untested Italian queens \$1.15 each. 2-Lb. packages of bees with queens \$3.80 each. 3-Lb. package with queens \$5.00 each.

E. R. RALEY

710 W. Altamaha Street
FITZGERALD, GEORGIA

THE POSTSCRIPT

Robert R. Kalton, who has been hybridizing soybeans, reports that he has observed more honeybees on the edible varieties than on the field soybeans. He mentions the fact that the edible varieties do have larger flowers than the field types and this raises the question whether they may yield more nectar. No information is available on that point. Since soybeans do not depend upon insects for pollination there is little interest in the beekeepers' problem on the part of soybean growers. There are, however, numerous reports to the effect that some honey has been harvested from soybeans in 1944.

— V —

From Henry J. Holt, of Manchester, New Hampshire, comes the suggestion that the wonder honey plant for that region is purple loosestrife. He reports it to be spreading. Other reports have come from New England to the effect that local bee pasture has been improved by sowing this plant along the streams. For us it has done well on well drained garden soil although it will grow in shallow water.

— V —

A Louisiana beekeeper inquires whether Russian sunflowers offer good bee pasture. He suggests growing them for a combined crop of seed and as a source of honey. While some of the wild sunflowers do yield nectar freely, the Russian sunflower appears to give only pollen. For us it has proved of little attraction to the bees even for pollen. Insects have been so destructive to the heads as to destroy a large part of the seed so we have had but little return for our efforts. The plant yields heavy crops of seed under favorable conditions and it is much grown for poultry feed in some localities.

— V —

In the September postscript mention was made of the meeting of an enthusiastic group of beekeepers in an air raid shelter. Now we hear from H. Malcolm Fraser, that the building, a technical college has been completely destroyed by a German bomb, which he calls "Doodle Bug." That the beekeepers will not be discouraged even though they must find another meeting place is evidenced by the program of monthly lectures to last through the winter months.

— V —

In his letter Mr. Fraser makes a number of interesting observations and among them mentions the difficulty of finding some queens. He suggests that a good queen is not hard to find and that one which is hard to find

is rarely if ever a good one. Every beekeeper of experience has an occasional colony which consumes a lot of time when he finds it necessary to find the queen. Perhaps this alone is sufficient reason for requeening and it may be true that this tendency to hide is an indication of other undesirable qualities.

— V —

My nephew, Paul Pellett, home on furlough after long overseas' service including nearly two years at the front, is enthusiastic about the treatment which he received in England. He found many attractions in the English countryside and greatly admired the English people. The way they have carried on under stress of war in spite of bombing and blackouts and shortages of essentials has won the admiration of millions.

— V —

An unusual sample of honey comes from Asbury Singleton, of Gladstone, Manitoba. He tried the experiment of feeding blueberries to his bees to get a berry flavored honey. He succeeded. The honey is very red in color and looks like thin jelly. It is a pleasing spread for the breakfast cakes but hardly likely to come into commercial production.

— V —

A. D. Breland, of Crystal Springs, Mississippi, reports bees working freely on oxalis in early spring and in the fall. With us the bees have shown little interest in oxalis at any time although we have had several species in our test garden. The plant, known as wood sorrel in many neighborhoods, is very widely distributed. Since there are at least twenty-seven species common to this country it is quite possible that the variety on which his bees are working is different from any we have tried. Again it may well be that the variety that attracts the bees for him would fail to do so in our climate.

— V —

Apparently there is no plant which proves attractive to the bees under all conditions. Even sweet clover which yields so heavily in the Midwest is reported as of little value in many humid regions. The anise-hyssop, which the bees seek so eagerly all season with us, is reported favorably from many widely separated regions but on the other hand fails to attract the bees in some localities. We have much to learn before we can account fully for such differences in behavior.

Frank C. Pellett.

1896—50—1944—
Years' Experience

Although one year ahead of our Golden Anniversary, we are offering A Golden Opportunity to beekeepers to obtain all the COMB HONEY SECTIONS, HIVES, FRAMES AND SUPERS needed to handle the record honey crop anticipated this season. We have on hand and ready for shipment the restricted items listed above.

Our one piece honey sections are all made from this year's stock of choice WISCONSIN SECOND GROWTH BASSWOOD and selling at pre-war prices. Quantity discounts available.

In view of the continued shortage of paper so essential to the War effort, we did not print a catalogue in 1944, but as in the past our 1942 prices still prevail, in most cases. Or if you will send us a list of the items needed we will gladly quote prices. Remember our quantity discounts when ordering.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

ROOT Service

From
Chicago

**BETTER BEEKEEPING
 MORE BEES**

No matter what the turn of events, the benefits of honey bees will be wanted very much. Our country will need more and better beekeeping.

This business will help. We furnish the best in books and literature. (Our new 1944 ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture is now ready.) We are anticipating your need by filling now our wareroom spaces as much as possible with standard bee supplies. You may help yourself by ordering early the things you will need.

Will you let us plan now to take care of your need of supplies.

We want honey and beeswax in trade for supplies.

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO
224 West Huron Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

YORK'S PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS **Quality Bred ITALIANS**

We are pleased to announce our new prices for package bees and queens for the season of 1945. Have a larger supply and fully prepared to serve you better with highest quality. Reserve your bees now for better choice of shipping dates. We have not sacrificed quality for price. Our bees are our best advertisers, ask any of our customers. Shipping begins around April 1st, depending on season. Prices in U. S. funds as follows:

PACKAGE BEES WITH YOUNG LAYING QUEENS

Quantity	1 to 2	3 to 27	30 to 96	99 up
2-LB. PACKAGES	\$4.25 EACH	\$4.10 EACH	\$3.95 EACH	\$3.75 EACH
3-LB. PACKAGES	5.25 EACH	5.10 EACH	4.95 EACH	4.75 EACH
EXTRA QUEENS	1.30 EACH	1.25 EACH	1.25 EACH	1.25 EACH

QUEENLESS PACKAGES, DEDUCT \$1.10 PER PACKAGE.

Order in units of three if possible as regular crates are made up with three packages each for better handling and to conserve space. Bees are supplied in neat new cages. Certified bees from our own bee yards, state registered and state inspected. Extra queens by mail and package bees by express only. We recommend 3-lb. packages as best all around size. If convenient small orders cash, larger orders \$1.00 deposit per package to hold order and balance not less than two weeks prior to shipping date. Help us to help you, order early as demand is expected to exceed the supply. Order direct from this ad and save time.

YORK BEE COMPANY **JESUP, GEORGIA, U. S. A.**
 (THE UNIVERSAL APIARIES)



It was one of those fine warm days in May
The buds had already burst their dark casings
And pink flowers were adding color
To the trees that had stood bare,
Projecting their graceful branches skyward.

It was a beautiful day and the buzzing of the bees
As they darted from flower to flower
Made music to my tired nerves.

Here in this temple of the great outdoors,
Arched by creations of nature
Was peace and yet a rekindling of that
Desire to build again.

Here the tireless bees were enacting
A priceless drama on this outdoor stage
Not only making possible luscious fruit
But in days to come storing golden droplets
Of that best of all sweets—honey.

And while they builded, I too reared castles
And planned for a better day when their crops
Of honey would yield me my reward.

Yes, these bees, my bees, bring peace
In mind and strength, in body.



The A. I. Root Co.
Medina, Ohio

Root
QUALITY
BEE SUPPLIES

*Serving Beekeepers for Three-quarters
of a Century*

